

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1909—VOL. I, NO. 257.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

T WHARF DIRECTORS WILL MOVE BOSTON FRESH FISH MARKET

Room Required for Development of Business and, to Give Needed Space Is Not Obtainable at Present Site.

GROWTH IS TRACED

Pier in South Boston Will Be Secured if Possible and There Dealers Would Be Able to Handle Trade.

The famous fish market of Boston, which for nearly half a century has been centered at T wharf, is to move, according to a decision of the directors made public today.

Probably the business, in which hundreds of wholesalers and retailers and thousands of fishermen, consumers and supply men are interested, will be transferred to the Commonwealth docks, South Boston. Need of room is the cause that will impel the change, for while the fish men have set up offices at several other places near T wharf itself, further expansion there seems to be impossible.

The business as an organized enterprise was started at Commercial wharf, and when the room needed could not be obtained there T wharf was secured. Later the corporation took possession of the triangular wharf between T wharf and Commercial wharf, known as the Eastern Packet pier. Within a few years more space was again required.

Every year the number of vessels increased and they grew in size and about five years ago the directors were obliged to lease part of the north side of Long wharf. Within a few months it was evident that this would not give the needed room for the vessels, and many times since the basins about T wharf were so filled that it was impossible to pass to the upper end with a small boat and vessels stood off the end of the wharf seven or eight deep, while others were obliged to seek docks in East Boston and at wharves in the city until they could find berths at T wharf.

During this time the business ashore was also growing, and new stores were opened along Atlantic avenue and South Market street and a whole building secured on Commercial street, where there are now located seven or eight firms. Long wharf was also called upon to supply room for fish stores.

To find a suitable place was the next question for the directory. The dealers were alive to the need of improvements in the handling and shipping of fish. They take in at one side of their stores and ship out at the other, and between they have little or no chance, to store their fish, one body of workmen is in the way of the other, and there is no way of improving the situation. To handle nearly 1,000,000 pounds of fish within a few hours is no easy matter, especially when the room allowed for the handcarters on one side of the wharf and the teams on the other cannot be enlarged.

The directors have about settled upon taking one of the piers at the Commonwealth docks in South Boston, if it can be secured. The piers are broad and would afford ample room for the building of a series of stores in which could be installed all modern improvements for ventilation, drainage and the storing of fish. They are broad enough to allow for plenty of room for hauling fish from the vessels to the stores, and allow for tracks on one side upon which cars would be run to receive packed fish direct from the stores.

The pier the directors have been looking at is within a short walk of the postoffice by way of the new Northern bridge, and is connected with the city proper by broad and well-kept roads. This is about the only direction in which the business could be changed with advantage to the dealers, and while they have not yet secured the lease of that it is their intention to secure, if possible, a pier in South Boston.

DETROIT 5, BOSTON 0 IS SCORE AT END OF THE EIGHTH INNING

HUNTINGTON AVENUE GROUNDS
—The Detroit Tigers opened their series here this afternoon by piling up five runs to Boston's no score in the first eight innings of the double-header.

The Detroit team has six games selected, four with Boston and two with Chicago—and if it should win four of these the Philadelphians would have to win all their seven remaining contests in order to tie for the championship.

Should Detroit win four out of six and Philadelphia win seven straight, each team would have 99 victories, 54 defeats and an average of victories .647. In this event, according to the American league constitution, a series of three games would have to be played to decide the tie.

MONITORIALS

BY Nixon Waterman

PRACTICAL POET.

I have praised the rose's perfume,
I have sung the lily's scent,
I have raved o'er all the flowers
With their odors richly blend,
But is anything so fetching—
Let's be honest, man to man—
As the smell of nice young onions
When they're frying in the pan?

I have told in song and sonnet
Of the voice of her I love,
Sweeter than the drip of honey,
Softer than the coo of dove,
But when one is truly hungry—
I've resolved the truth to tell—
What sweet sound can match the jingle
Of the welcome dinner bell?

I've described the blissful feeling
When I held her soft white hand,
But the poet did the talking
At such times, you understand.

For we men know there is nothing
Such a sense of peace instils
As the "feel" within one's pocket
Of a fine big roll of bills!



Even the 10 miles of warships in the Hudson-Fulton pageant did not come anywhere near representing all the big guns attending the celebration.



NATURE STUDY.
He who is lured by Nature's call
And all her ways perceives,
Will note that many leaves must fall
About the time Fall leaves.

Hunting big game with a camera promises to be a popular sport in the Maine woods this fall. The securing of a few good negatives len's a positive and enduring charm to any outing.



PINCHOT'S POSITION.

Chief Forester Pinchot says he is not going to resign. He seems perfectly resigned to remain where he is and the public is glad to have him do so, believing that the forests of the land will be carefully guarded as long as their chief conservator's frame of mind seems to be expressed in the lines—

Woodman, spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough!
For if you do, take this from me,
There's going to be a row!



Now that the President has appointed Lee Metcalf treasurer of the United States, the paragraphers of the land will have a chance to remark that Yale's one-time famous football halfback will be in a position to give us our quarter back.



THE REAL SAVERS.

The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs is going to endeavor to help educate the people to appreciate the importance of the conservation of the country's natural wealth. Surely the women are the ones to tell us how to husband resources.



The issue of 50,000,000 Hudson-Fulton stamps to commemorate the deeds of the owners of those great names is to be commended. It is a popular expression of sentiment without being sentimental.

India is growing 287,300 acres of sugar cane this year. But the alarmists who have been predicting that the Hindoos would some time "raise Cain" no doubt had something else in mind.



LIFE'S TODAYS.

Live your todays so they shall be,
When shrined within your memory,
As free from self-inflicted sorrows
As are your hopes of your tomorrows.



If Dr. Cook's proposed suit for slander against Commander Peary shall make it necessary for the jury to visit the spot where the chief action in controversy did or did not take place in order that it may get at the cold facts, it will require more than a Little-ton of Coke and Blackstone to make every one comfortable.

Since the fine imposed upon them for entering this country has been reduced, a goodly number of the "old masters" are venturing to visit us.



A POSTSCRIPT.

When Adaline writes me a note of regard, Her postscript I dearly adore,
For it makes her whole letter seem
sweeter and better
To have Adaline add a line more.

With all of her red fire and bunting New York may be truly said to be "painting things red" during her Hudson-Fulton celebration. And it has required more than a quart of vermillion (quarter of a million) to accomplish the purpose.

It is to be hoped that the Chicago inventor who in his search after the secret of aerial navigation has built an airship after the model of the wild goose is not on what will prove to be a wild goose chase.



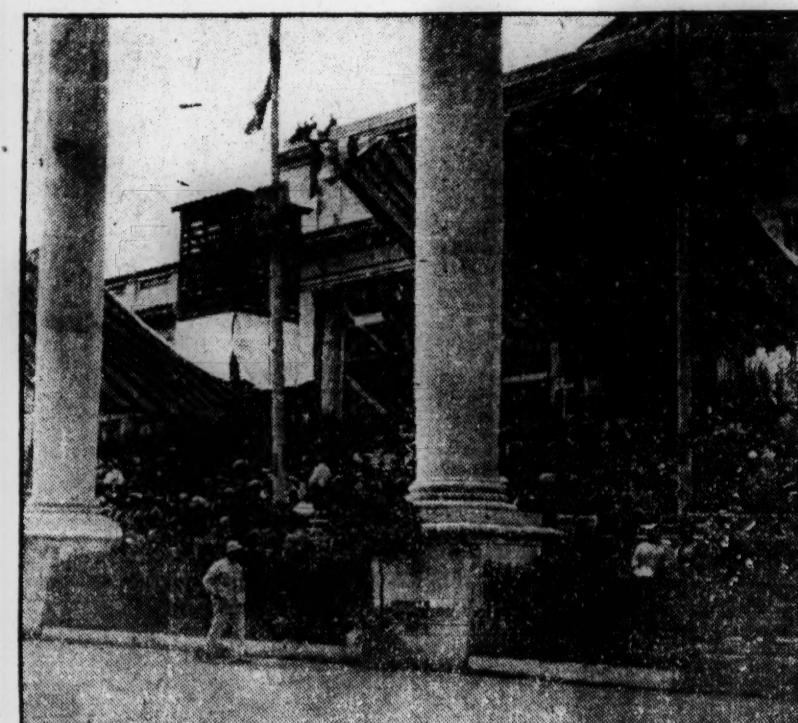
EQUINE-IMITY.

Hereafter Cornell University will give annually a prize of \$100 to the student who writes the best original poem. The manner in which Pegasus will go galloping about that campus henceforth will be sufficient to give some of the students the nightmare.

No action has been taken to follow out

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Fulton Crowd in Court of Honor



VANTAGE POINT DURING HISTORICAL PAGEANT IN NEW YORK.
Foreign representatives at celebration and other officials occupied this stand to witness grand parade Tuesday.

BALDWIN'S AIRSHIP DROPS INTO HUDSON RIVER IN RACE

Tomlinson Dirigible Continues Toward Albany for Ten Thousand Dollar Prize in Connection With Big Celebration in New York Today.

NEW YORK—The Tomlinson dirigible balloon, which started for Albany today just before the Baldwin airship, is still flying toward her goal, while the Baldwin machine has fallen into the Hudson river just north of Spuyten Duyvil.

Mr. Tomlinson's airship was blown out of its course after passing Yonkers.

Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin, in his giant dirigible balloon, the counterpart of the one he offered to the United States government and George L. Tomlinson, in a machine slightly smaller, but of the same general characteristics, started shortly before noon today in an attempt to fly from New York to Albany, following the channel of the Hudson river as nearly as possible.

This is planned to be the first point-to-point airship race ever held in the United States, and the winner, if there be one, is expected to take place with Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton in the halls of fame.

Both machines are of the same general type. The Baldwin has a gas bag made of gray silk and rubber 96 feet long and the diameter tapering from 15 to 17 feet. It holds 20,000 cubic feet of gas capable of lifting 1300 pounds. The Tomlinson machine is a dirigible balloon with a gas bag made of yellow silk and rubber, 87 feet long, holding 15,000 cubic feet of gas.

Wilbur Wright seized the statue of Liberty today in his airplane.

Mr. Wright started from Governors Island and sailed through the air around Ellis island, where his maneuvers astonished many of the immigrants there, thence over to Bedloe's island, where he made a complete circle of the statue of Liberty, after which he flew back to Governors island, landing exactly on the spot he started from. The entire flight consumed but seven minutes, the airplane moving at terrific speed in the gentle breeze that prevailed.

Under the stimulus of this vast adventure the Ohioan decided to try his second flight of the day and at 10:18 o'clock

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

SCHOOL CONDITIONS IN WALTHAM ROUSE PEOPLE TO PROTEST

WALTHAM, Mass.—Efforts are being made today to arouse the citizens to the necessity of immediate improvement in all the school buildings and grounds adjoining. These efforts are being made in consequence of a number of complaints that have been made to the school committee by parents of the pupils regarding the present unsatisfactory condition of both the school buildings and grounds. It also appears probable that the matter will be made an issue in the coming municipal campaign.

The majority of the complaints have been lodged with ex-Alderman George D. Thomas, a member of the school committee and its representative to the aldermanic board. As a result of these complaints Mr. Thomas has made an investigation and he states that the greater number of the school buildings are in a "deplorable state of disrepair" and that the grounds have been greatly neglected. In numerous instances he found that the sanitary and ventilation systems were out of date and entirely inadequate to the several school needs.

He also found many of the buildings greatly in need of repair both inside and outside; of rooms requiring reflooring; of walls needing repainting and other instances of disrepair too numerous to mention. Mr. Thomas stated that in his opinion it would require at least \$50,000 to put the school buildings into proper shape.

A prominent school official in discussing the matter today stated that the present conditions had been brought about by a total lack of system prevailing in the little repair work done during the past few years, and also because of the efforts of the aldermen to reduce expenses by cutting the appropriations asked for the purpose of repairing these buildings.

No action has been taken to follow out

TECHNOLOGY OPENS TODAY WITH CLASS TO BREAK RECORDS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology opened today, and according to Registrar Walter Humphreys this year's class should live up to all expectations and outdo the number of that last year.

President Richard C. Maclaurin addressed the new students at 1 o'clock in Huntington Hall, bidding them official welcome. Maj. Louis B. Lawton, U. S. A., retired, the new head of the military department, spoke concerning the military portion. The class will be divided into two sections with company drills of one hour's duration on Monday and Friday afternoons and battalion drill on Wednesday. The Mechanic Arts High School Club has established a registration bureau to aid new men from that school.

Registrar Walter Humphreys made a marked change in the division of the entering class into sections. The crowding of the previous estimate system is eliminated.

The junior class officers are organizing the freshmen this afternoon with the election of a temporary class chairman and managers for the class teams which meet the sophomores Nov. 5. President W. C. Salisbury of the juniors urged unity upon them and loyal following of their officers.

Thomas B. Merrick, head of the wood working department, has been retired on a Carnegie pension fund. R. S. Gardiner of the mechanical engineering department also has handed in his resignation.

In the mechanical engineering department during the summer there has been spent over \$12,000 on improvements. New turbines have been installed, motor generators and gas engines set up and testing and lighting apparatus installed, and the whole department put in order for the year.

Since the closing of the cement testing

CITY IN WASHINGTON STATE ENTERTAINS NATION'S PRESIDENT

Mr. Taft Reaches North Yakima, Wash., Following Conservation Speech—He Strikes Popular Chord.

PROMISES HIS AID

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—President Taft reached North Yakima at 5 o'clock this morning and left at 1:45 p. m. While here he was the guest of Senator Jones and his program included a motor ride about town and a speech.

He will reach Seattle at 8 p. m. to spend two days at the exposition.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Mr. Taft in his speech on the conservation of natural resources outlined the policy of his administration on this subject. He broadly took the stand that his pledge to follow out the policies of Mr. Roosevelt does not involve any obligation to carry out these policies without congressional authorization. The President added that he would exert every influence in Congress to have it enact legislation which would best serve the requirements of the situation.

President Taft created enthusiasm when he announced that he would urge on Congress the necessity of authorizing the secretary of the interior to issue \$10,000,000 bonds for the completion of irrigation projects on which work is suspended because of lack of funds and failure of the projectors to observe the limitations of the reclamation act.

Mr. Taft declared that Congress did not intend that the government should undertake projects which could not be currently paid for out of the proceeds of

(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

Official Program Today Provides for Diversity of Hudson-Fulton Exercises

COMMEMORATIVE exercises in colleges and schools.

Lectures in the evening.

Dedications of parks, tablets, memorials, monuments, etc.

Aquatic sports, Hudson river.

Military, civic and historical parades in Bronx.

Children's festival, Staten Island.

Official banquet, evening. Hotel Astor.

Half Moon and Clermont will leave One Hundred and Tenth street anchorage early today for Yonkers.

Aeroplane flights by Messrs. Wright and Curtiss.

Dirigible balloon race to Albany.

TWO POLAR HEROES ARE GIVEN SUPPORT BY HARRY WHITNEY

New Haven Hunter on Way to Boston Declares He Believes Both Mr. Peary and Dr. Cook Reached Goal.

RELATES HIS STORY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Ten thousand admirers greeted Dr. Frederick A. Cook here today as he passed out of the train shed escorted by a squad of police reserves.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Harry Whitney, the Arctic hunter of New Haven, Conn., to whom Dr. Frederick A. Cook intrusted his instruments and data before leaving the north, is today on his way to Boston by way of Sydeney, N. S. Mr. Whitney arrived here on Tuesday from the coast of Greenland by way of Battle Harbor, Labrador.

Mr. Whitney, when interviewed, said that he knows no reason for doubting Dr. Cook more than Commander Peary. "Dr. Cook's story," he added, "seems to me truthful and probable. Nothing else would explain his 12 months' absence."

Mr. Whitney denied any knowledge of any records left with him by Dr. Cook, although he stated that they might have

(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

BRITAIN WILL MAKE BOMBAY HER NEW NAVAL BASE IN EAST

Hongkong Considered, but Abandoned as Being Too Far From Persian Gulf—First Steps Toward Enlargement of Harbor Are Taken—New Breakwater.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Bombay will in the future play a very important part in the naval defense of the empire. It was only after the most careful consideration that it was decided to make Bombay the new naval base in the east. The condition of affairs in Persia is still somewhat unsettled, and the desirability of having a naval base within easy reach of the vessels which in the future, more than in the past, will be detailed to patrol the gulf, led the authorities to decide on Bombay as the base. Hongkong had been seriously considered, but the idea was finally abandoned owing to its distance from the Persian gulf. One of the main difficulties that has to be contended with, and that seems at the moment to be on the increase, is the gun-running trade. It is of the utmost importance that this traffic should be immediately stopped.

The existing dockyard at Bombay is by no means large enough nor sufficiently well equipped to meet the demands that will be made upon it. The first step toward the enlargement of the harbor has been taken, and a new breakwater is under construction which will enable the largest warships to lie at anchor in the harbor at all states of the tide. A sum of about \$100,000 was sanctioned for the building of this breakwater, which was commenced some five years ago, and extends 1300 feet out to sea with a width at the top of 35 feet. The intention now is to very considerably lengthen this breakwater with the result that a basin of some 50 or 60 acres in area will be enclosed.

The new basin will be deepened to allow of the passage of the largest war vessels, and large dredgers will be sent out from this country to do the work, including the removal of some sand banks which might prove a hindrance to the navigation of large vessels.

As a naval base Bombay must be in

INSISTS UPON GOOD RELATIONS

(Special to The Monitor.)

VIENNA—It is worthy of notice that a semi-official article in the *Vaterland* administered lately a severe rebuke to a well-known German journal for having taken umbrage at the courteous tone of the recent controversy between the *London Times* and the *Fremdenblatt*. The *Vaterland* insists upon the interest of Europe as a whole in the restoration of good relations between England and Austria-Hungary, and adds that:

German policy doubtless follows the same tendency, may not follow it, if it wishes to work for the maintenance of peace. The policy of Austria-Hungary is, however, especially obliged to do all in its power to clear up misunderstandings in England that might endanger European peace and be detrimental to Austria-Hungary's loyal ally."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudville. BOSTON—“The Gay Hussars.” CASTLE SQUARE—“Our New Minister.” COLONIAL—“The Chorus Lady.” GRAND OPERA—“The Moon and the Mouse.” HOLLIS STREET—“On the Eve.” KEITH’S—Vaudville. MAJESTIC—“The World and His Wife.” PARK—“Gentlemen from Mississippi.” TREMONT—“The Candy Shop.”

NEW YORK

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Grand Opera. ALHAMBRA—Vaudville. AMERICAN—Vaudville. ASTOR—“The Man from Home.” BIRDS—“Is Money a Failure?” BLOOM—“The Intruder.” BROADWAY—“The Midnight Sons.” CIRCUS—“The Girl and the Wizard.” CIRCLE—“The White Heath in Hay.” COLONIAL—Vaudville. COMEDY—“The Melting Pot.” DRAMA—“The Noble Spaniard.” DIALS—“The White Queen.” EMPIRE—“Inconstant George.” GAIETY—“The Fortune Hunter.” GARRICK—“The Active Sparkles.” GLOVER—“How She Was Treated.” HACKETT—“Such a Little Queen.” HAMMERSTEIN’S—Vaudville. HISTORICAL—“The Rose of Algeria.” HIPPOMORPHINE—Spectacles. HUDDSON—“An American Widow.” KEITH & PROCTOR’S, Fifth Avenue—KNIGHTBOCKER—“The Dollar Princess.” LIBERTY—“The Widow’s Mite.” LYRIC—“The Girl in the Moon.” LYRIC—“The Chocolate Soldier.” LYRIC—“Arsene Lupin.” MAJESTIC—“The Bridge.” MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—“Educational Opera.” WEDNESDAY evening—“Carmen.” THURSDAY evening—“Aida.” FRIDAY evening—“Pandora.” SATURDAY afternoon—“Louise.” SATURDAY evening—“Cavalier” and “Paganini.” METROPOLIS—“Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.” NEW AMSTERDAM—“The Love Cure.” SAVOY—“The Awakening of Helena.” WALLACK’S—“The Dollar Mark.” WEST END—“The Battle.” WEBER’S—“The Climax.”

CHICAGO

AMERICAN—Vaudville. BUSH TEMPLE—“St. Elmo.” COFFEE—“The Man Who Owns Broadway.” CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—“Mme. X.” GARRICK—“Duckster’s Minstrels.” GREAT OPERA HOUSE—“Foreign Exchange.” GREAT NORTHERN—“Hanlon’s Superba.” ILLINOIS THEATER—“The Third Degree.” KODAK—“The Mystery.” MUSICKER—Vaudville. NATIONAL—“Under Southern Skies.” PINEWOOD—“The House Next Door.” WHITNEY—“The Goddess of Liberty.” STUDIO—“The Old Town.” WHITNEY—“The Climax.”

Foreign Briefs

CERBERE, France—The strict censorship over news despatches continues to be enforced throughout the province of Catalonia, Spain. According to news that reached here, military searching parties are scouring Catalonia, disarming the peasants.

NATAL PROGRESSIVES.

(Special to The Monitor.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal—An organization to control the Union elections in Natal and to secure the return of candidates pledged to support progressive principles is proposed here.

Empire Congress Passes Resolutions and Adjourns

Seventh Session of Chambers of Commerce Considers Currency and Telegraph Among Other Questions.

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Preliminary to opening the seventh empire congress of the chambers of commerce the members attended a reception by the lord mayor at the town hall. Later the governor-general, the Earl of Dudley, gave them a cordial welcome in a brilliant speech which has been widely commented on by the press. His excellency said that the end of all diplomacy and the object continually before the foreign offices of the world was to secure the open door for trade abroad. While Great Britain still led the way in the race for commercial supremacy the distance between her and her competitors was lessening year by year. Individual effort must largely be supplemented by combined force. Lord Dudley further referred to the immigration question, declaring there was grave cause for concern in the fact that Australia's 3,000,000 square miles of territory were occupied by little more than 4,000,000 people.

The president, Sir Albert Spicer, then addressing the delegates reviewed the work of the congress since 1886 in molding opinion, spurring to administrative action, stimulating legislation and leading to the present congress. These congresses, Sir Albert said, had grappled with the problem of promoting close commercial relations within the empire, and he hoped that further discussion would now throw fresh light on the subject and exert an influence for the ultimate settlement of this difficult problem.

Among the questions brought up for



TOWN HALL, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

Where empire congress of chambers of commerce attended lord mayor's reception.

discussion during the sittings of the congress were those of commercial relations, national defense, postal matters, emigration, weights and measures, currency, and the telegraphic communications. Concluding their deliberations on Sept. 17, the congress passed, among others, the following resolutions:

“That this congress urges upon his majesty's government and upon the governments of the colonies the appointment of an advisory imperial council to consider questions of imperial interest, especially those tending to promote trade between the various parts of the empire.”

“That when customs duty is imposed by any British commercial traveler or agent on his entry into any British colony, a refund of such duty ought to be made on his departure in respect of any such samples taken away by him.”

“That the settlement in adequate volume of the Anglo-Saxon race in the

British dominions is deserving of the constant solicitude of the home and colonial governments, who are hereby urged to consider what further or better steps than those at present existing should be taken to elaborate a general state-aided scheme at reduced rates to encourage emigration of suitable settlers under well-considered conditions.”

“That all colonial governments be requested to introduce legislation of a nature effectively to prohibit the entry into their respective territories of goods of British origin, but bearing names or descriptions of a nature to mislead the purchaser into the belief that they are of British origin.”

Resolutions were also carried advocating uniform systems of weights, measures, and currency throughout the empire, and that the judgment of an English court should be possible of execution throughout the empire, and vice versa.

MANEUVERS OF GERMAN ARMY REMARKABLY EASY TO FOLLOW

Railroad Division Called Upon to Transport One Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Men—Emperor Requests Count Zeppelin to Bring Airship to Scene.

(Special to The Monitor.)

MERGENTHEIM, Ger.—The grand maneuvers of the German army were held this year on an unusually large scale and ended in what was apparently a draw. They were remarkably easy to follow. A “Blue” invading force, coming from the south, levied war upon a somewhat weaker defending “Red” force, which had not completed its mobilization. The “Red” force fell back upon an entrenched line stretching west from Tauberbischofsheim, but had its left or eastern flank turned by the “Blue” right. On the “Red” right, however, the defending cavalry drove back the left wing of the invaders, who, being menaced on the same flank by the arrival of the fourteenth (Baden) army corps, were compelled to swing back a quarter of a circle across the Tauber to the Werbach-Tauberbischofsheim-Lauda-Marbach line and in turn to occupy an entrenched position.

By a movement shortly after midnight the Red army advanced, crossing the Tauber by bridges constructed by the engineers, save in the case of the fourteenth corps, whose bridges were not ready and who had to wade. Arrived on the east bank the attacking force, leaving its valves at the foot of the heights, made a vigorous onslaught, meeting with success on both flanks, but gaining no advantage in the center. Another day of fighting would have been necessary to have secured a conclusive result.

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horses, to say nothing of guns and wagons, from unexpected places of entrance.

The theoretical hostilities at Tauberbischofsheim took place upon the historic battlefield which was the scene of the actual encounter between the Prussians and the Bavarians in 1866. The Prussians were victorious over the Wurtemburg troops, who were the allies of Austria. On the opening day the Emperor and his staff took up a position on the height outside the town, where the Bavarian artillery was posted on that occasion. The height is known as 245 Meter hill. It was the center of interest throughout the day, just as the Emperor was the center of interest among the spectators on the hill top, whether, as the news of His Majesty's presence spread through the countryside, peasants flocked in hundreds.

While the Emperor was watching the beginning of the artillery engagement the Gross airship suddenly emerged from the clouds overhead, a bright yellow mass with rapidly spinning propellers. There was but little wind and the cruiser answered to her helm splendidly, executing all kinds of figures high over the valley.

Early in the proceedings the Emperor telegraphed to Count Zeppelin, begging him to visit the maneuver field with the Zeppelin III. Accordingly the airship with the count in command left Frankfurt in the early morning hours, but did not arrive at Mergentheim until after hostilities had ceased and the Emperor had delivered his criticisms upon the operations. The ascent was delayed by half an hour because a tire of Count Zeppelin's motor car was punctured on the road from Wiesbaden to Frankfurt. About 7 o'clock the airship sailed low over a meadow, and the occupants made some inquiry regarding their whereabouts. In rising again the airship struck a tree, and although the voyage was continued, it seems that a propeller had been broken.

M. IVOLSKY'S BERLIN VISIT MAY HAVE POLITICAL MEANING

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—The recent visit of M. IVOLSKY, the Russian foreign minister, to Berlin, although announced as strictly incognito, has given occasion for some conjecture as to its probable motive. Both German and Russian officials in Berlin persist in denying that any diplomatic importance can be attached to M. IVOLSKY's presence, even though he has dined, and had prolonged interviews, with the German chancellor.

It is considered probable, however, that the question of the opening of the Dardanelles has been under consideration and there is ground for supposing that the German government, without ignoring

Russia's legitimate desire to have a free

exit for her fleet from the Black sea, has intimated that to raise the point at the present moment would be inopportune, and calculated to lower the prestige of the new Turkish regime in the Ottoman empire itself.

When the reorganization of Turkey is completed, without doubt some arrangement will have to be made relative to the Dardanelles, as it now seems impossible that Europe can much longer impose on Russia an interdict which is in the opening of the Dardanelles.

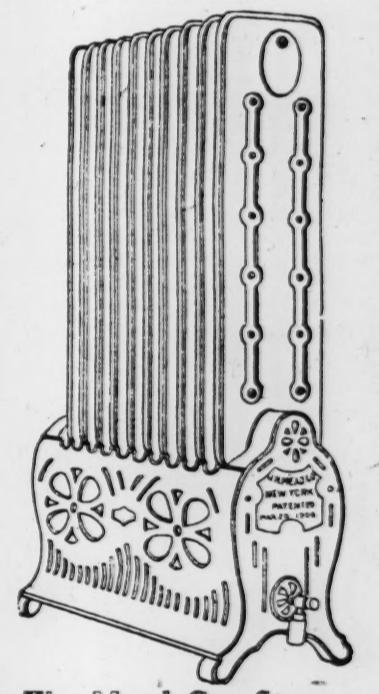
quite inexplicable under the relations now existing between the great powers.

Since the Anglo-Turkish understanding of 1809 all war vessels, other than Turkish, have been interdicted from entering or passing through the Dardanelles straits. The straits convention of 1841 signed by Austria, Prussia, Russia, the Porte and France affirmed as permanent principle that the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles should be closed to all the armed fleets of Europe.

In spite of all Russia's efforts to overcome this restriction the enactments of the straits convention were confirmed by the treaty of 1856 and by the convention of London in 1871.

Receiving no encouragement to break through this restraint in its endeavor to extend its power southward, Russia devoted all its energy to extend its dominion eastward until its calamitous defeat in Manchuria by Japan brought it to a halt.

The recent activities of M. IVOLSKY, however, in Austria, Great Britain and now in Germany indicate that Russia is once more bringing the question before the great powers particularly interested in the opening of the Dardanelles.



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SPAIN CELEBRATING MOROCCAN CAPTURE AS END OF RIFF WAR

Will Begin in Australia in 1911—Citizens' Training Will Commence the Following Year.

(Special to The Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Regarding the defense scheme, it is understood that the cadet training will begin in 1911 and the citizens' training in 1912. When the plan is in full working order it is estimated it will provide 40,000 junior cadets, 75,000 senior cadets and 55,000 citizen soldiers. An army of 23,000 strong will thenceforth be recruited only from the fully trained. It is hoped that after 1916 Australia will have a first line of 50,000 men ready to go anywhere; a second line of 50,000 ready to act as garrisons; and a third line of 160,000, composed partly of men who have had a citizen training and partly of older trained reservists.

A detachment of Spanish troops searching the gorges of Mt. Guruguru found 100 Spanish soldiers and several officers who were killed between Aug. 23 and Aug. 27.

CROP STATISTICS BUREAU WANTED

(Special to The Monitor.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal—The intercolonial agricultural conference which has been holding its sessions at Durban, has passed a resolution recommending the establishment of a bureau to obtain reliable statistics of crops in the various states of South Africa. The conference also decided to take steps to form an imperial agricultural union if the agricultural associations of other parts of the empire express themselves favorably toward the project.

VIENNA—Negotiations are pending between some of the prominent Hungarian navigation companies and the Levant line with a view to extending the field of operations of the Hungarian companies, which intend to develop their services to India and other parts of Asia.

So far, they have had to deal without any subsidies from the government, as, owing to an arrangement between the Austrian and Hungarian governments, the eastern lines will be served by the Austrian Lloyd and the western lines by the Hungarian company's Adria. Other companies which run steamers on those lines cannot be subsidized by the Hungarian government.

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simply give it a sun bath. The silky fibers will revive and the mattress become plump, like new; so light a child can handle it.

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Freight paid east of the Mississippi.

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BAY STATE'S ROADS OF HIGHEST CLASS, SAYS WESTERN MAN

(Continued from Page One.)

at the Hudson Fulton celebration and the party will then disband.

"You in the cities," said Mr. Connors, "hardly realize the problems we in the vast country have to face concerning road construction. You have more people to tax than we have, therefore can get money easier without imposing too heavy burden upon the people. Then you have more traffic, and feel more like making a good road than we do, on general principles."

"But we of the country need good roads. It is imperative for the development of the country that men can get easily to and from the railroads, and to make a large farm profitable, unless it fronts on a railroad, there must be a good road to haul freight and produce over to a market. A farmer 50 miles from a railroad often has a hard time of it hauling. So settlers try to crowd along the tracks and many thousands of fertile acres inland, so to speak, are not cultivated. Now the school problem and the happiness of the farmers' lives depend largely upon good roads. A school two miles from a farm is not attractive to the children who have to walk through mud to get there. Given a good road, it will bring more children into the zone of education."

"Our roads must necessarily be 'trunk' lines for great distances, sometimes 50 miles or more. Consider what we will have to spend to put down even the cheapest kind of macadam. Here you spend from \$3000 to \$5000 a mile for roadways. If we spend that much where shall we get the money? Neither do you have the threshing machines with their eggs on all four wheels to rip your roads like so many pickaxes, as we have. This one will bother us in selecting a road surface more than anything else. And when you add automobiles, we have quite a problem. We farmers must solve the problem shortly and so we came East to study your roads."

J. F. Harbert of Louisiana was the recorder of the entire trip. He carried a notebook, and interesting things seen or done were recorded so that members would have a ready memorandum for speeches later.

RENAME SENATOR B. M. ROCKWOOD

Senator Bradley M. Rockwood of Franklin was nominated for reelection by acclamation at the Republican convention of the second Norfolk senatorial district held at 11 o'clock today in Wesleyan hall. There were 47 delegates in attendance.

Dr. G. A. Bennett of Sharon was chairman and Charles A. Ray of Franklin secretary. Senator Rockwood's name was presented to the convention by Henry B. Holbrook.

Short speeches were made by the nominee and the chairman. The latter paid a tribute to the senator and to Governor Draper. The convention committee for 1909 was reelected for 1910, and John A. Curtin of Brookline was reelected state committeeman. At the close of the convention the delegates were given a collation at the Parker House.

PROF. T. A. JAGGAR REFUSES OPINION

Prof. T. A. Jaggar, head of the department of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and associate of Frank A. Perret, today refused to give any opinion on the present astronomical situation of the earth, moon and Mars, saying that he considered the published prediction of Mr. Perret of an earthquake today in Messina to be misguided.

"It is very unfortunate," said the geologist, "that such a statement should have been given to the public. I am sure it was not an official statement of Mr. Perret. I had a letter from him only a short time ago in which he said that he should not give the public any professional opinion on the matter. As I view it the report was elaborated from scraps of conversation."

BOOKKEEPER IS SENTENCED.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Pleading guilty to the second count of the indictment charging him with making false entries, Frederick H. Brigham, former bookkeeper of the Merchants National Bank, was today sentenced to five years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., by Judge Platt in the United States district court. The first count was nolled.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DELEGATES.
CONCORD, N. H.—Gov. Henry B. Quincy has appointed Col. W. P. Straw of Manchester and Col. George B. Leigh of Dublin delegates from this state to the deeper waterways convention at New Orleans, La., Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

GOVERNOR HUGHES INDORSED.
ROME, N. Y.—The Oneida county Republican convention nominated for sheriff Daniel P. Becker of Utica, endorsed Governor Hughes and favored direct primaries.

BAPTISTS TO CELEBRATE.
WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester Baptist Association will celebrate its ninetieth anniversary at the Adams Square Baptist Church Oct. 7 and 8.

VERMONT RAILWAY PROJECTED.
STOCKBRIDGE, Vt.—Plans are being perfected for a railroad from Stockbridge on the White river valley road to Chittenden.

Western Men Who Study Highways



YOAKUM GOOD ROADS PARTY.
Left to right—J. P. Connors, Oklahoma; S. J. Hampton, Oklahoma; J. W. Thurman, Texas; the Hon. James Wilson; Freeman R. Smith, Oklahoma; G. A. Cole, Arkansas; J. F. Harbert, Louisiana, and M. F. Dickinson, Arkansas.

SCHOOL CONDITIONS IN WALTHAM ROUSE PEOPLE TO PROTEST

(Continued from Page One.)

the school committee's advice of 1905. Instead, year by year, the appropriations asked for this purpose have been cut and the work more and more neglected in an endeavor on the part of the aldermen to reduce expenses. As a result the buildings have deteriorated more and more every year, until now a condition has developed requiring immediate attention.

In common with the school buildings, the major number of the school play grounds have been likewise neglected.

According to School Committeeman Thomas the present conditions cannot be improved until the aldermen make a sufficient appropriation for the purpose and to do this, he says, they appear in no hurry to do.

MIDDLESEX MEN HOLD CONVENTION

Two Hundred and Fifty Delegates From Thirty-Eight Towns and Eleven Cities Meet in Cambridge.

The Middlesex County Republican convention was held today at 10:30 a. m. in Institute Hall, Cambridge, with 250 delegates representing 38 towns and 11 cities present. The Hon. A. G. Pollard of Lowell was elected chairman and the Hon. George J. Burns of Ayer secretary to succeed Henry S. Pitman, who has occupied that position for the past 20 years.

The present county officers were re-nominated. The Hon. Melville W. Johnson of Waltham nominated Samuel O. Upham of Waltham for county commissioner. Mr. Upham has held this office for the last 21 years. Judge John J. Kennedy of Newton nominated for county treasurer Joseph O. Hayden of Somerville, saying that \$30,000,000 had passed through Treasurer Hayden's hands during the 23 years he has served in office.

The old Republican county committee was reelected by acclamation. The convention voted that vacancies in the list of nominees occurring before election should be filled by this committee.

The delegates from the northern district of the county were called together at 11:30 a. m. to nominate a register of deeds.

Henry S. Bacon of Lowell was named for that office by the Hon. F. S. Wier and was the choice of the convention as its candidate.

Luncheon was served the delegates in the courthouse.

PROTOCOL MAY BE PROTESTED.
WASHINGTON—Information has been received at the state department that the protocol signed recently by Japan and China relative to the Aitong-Mukden railroad granted exclusive concessions in Manchuria to Japan, which may lead to a protest against its execution as a violation of the "open door."

NEW YORK BANKS MAKE GAINS.
ALBANY, N. Y.—New York state banks show an increase of \$30,051,741 in resources and \$15,065,741 in deposits from April 28 to Sept. 14 of this year. The resources are \$623,746,670 and deposits \$84,078,371. The total of loans Sept. 14 was \$331,708,967, an increase of \$8,742,397.

JOINT DEBATE IN PROSPECT.
ATLANTA, Ga.—A joint debate on the tariff by William Jennings Bryan and Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas in Atlanta is planned to be held some time next month in the Atlanta Auditorium. Senator Bailey has accepted the invitation of the Young Men's League.

STRICT ADHERENCE TO TAFT PROGRAMS URGED ON THE WEST

(Continued from Page One.)

the sales of public lands, but added that he had been impressed during his visit to the West with the necessity for immediate relief.

It was in Spokane that the national irrigation congress met and the Ballinger and Pinchot controversy arose. President Taft gave credit both to Mr. Pinchot and to Mr. Ballinger. He referred to the wonderful work of Mr. Pinchot and said that it was now generally realized that the reforms begun by him should have been begun 10 years ago. The President defended the reopening of lands by the present administration as a compliance with existing laws, and declared that Mr. Ballinger's views were in strict accord with those of the administration.

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CHEVROLET GETS NEW AUTO RECORD

Drives His Buick Over One Hundred Miles at Better Than Mile a Minute in Long Island Derby.

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DISCUSS CHARTER PLANS.
NEW YORK—The gift of the late Peter Bent Brigham, now amounting to over \$5,000,000, to found a charitable institution in this city is being considered by Judge Colt in the federal circuit court. Two previous attempts to establish its invalidity have failed.

BOSTON SLOOP IS CHASED.
PORTLAND, Me.—The Boston sloop Petrel, which is alleged to have been getting short lobsters along the Maine coast, was forced to flee today by four fishwade men in motor boats.

NEW HAVEN PROMOTIONS.
ATLANTA, Ga.—A joint debate on the tariff by William Jennings Bryan and Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas in Atlanta is planned to be held some time next month in the Atlanta Auditorium. Senator Bailey has accepted the invitation of the Young Men's League.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

CAMBRIDGE.

The Cambridge Latin School football team meets the Arlington High School team in the first game of the season this afternoon at Arlington.

A gassiz council No. 45, Royal Arcanum, will hold a "gentlemen's night" in its hall tonight.

The Central Square Conference of Associated Charities will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Y. W. C. A. hall. Work for the season just starting will be planned and distributed among the several departments.

Richard O'Brien of 48 Porter street was today granted a permit to erect a \$9000 three-family house near Fayette and Cambridge streets.

MALDEN.

Beaumont commandery, Knights Templar, has elected the following officers: E. C. Willis L. Foss; G. Harry P. Ballard; C. G. George A. Chisholm; J. W. E. Locke; J. W. George F. Bradstreet; prelate, Alvin F. Pease; treasurer, Joseph F. Bicknell; secretary, Wallace M. Corbin; standard bearer, Gustavus A. Judd; sword bearer, Millard F. Rogers; warden, William Anderson. The officers were installed by Walter F. Medding, E. S. assisted by C. E. Prior, E. S.

Malden business property rents are soon to be materially increased, it is said, as a direct result of the increased valuation placed on the property by the Malden assessors.

Mystic commandery, Golden Cross, will hold its first meeting after the vacation season tomorrow night at the Auditorium.

WINTHROP.

The October meeting of the Winthrop Improvement and Historical Association will be held Monday evening, Oct. 4, in the Deane Winthrop house. The Sewing Bee will meet at 2 o'clock and a clamchowder supper will follow at 6:30 o'clock, after which there will be an old-fashioned spelling match and later the business meeting. Joseph L. Newton will preside.

BEVERLY.
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SOMERVILLE.
The annual harvest supper given by the Women's Relief Corps to the Willard C. Kingsley post, G. A. R., will be held in the City Hall annex this evening. After the supper an entertainment will be held at which Mrs. Mary E. Knowles, national chaplain of the Women's Relief Corps, will speak.

EVERETT.
The Rev. C. F. Rice will preside at the third quarterly meeting of the Avenue Methodist Church Thursday evening.

EVERETT.
The annual meeting of the women auxiliary to the Somerville Y. M. C. A. will be held in Henry M. Moore Hall of the Y. M. C. A. building Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MEDFORD.
Prof. Nicol de Dominicis of the University of Naples is the guest of his cousin, Pasquale Avolome of 50 Franklin street. He visited Dreamwood, the home of Thomas W. Lawson, recently.

The Medford W. C. T. U. will not be represented at the state convention at Pittsfield, Oct. 12-14 this year.

NEWTON.
A communication has been received by the aldermen from Mayor George Hutchinson recommending that 20 parcels of land owned by the municipality be sold. The assessed valuation is \$30,000 and he asks that he be authorized to sell the property for not less than that.

HAZERS AMUSE GIRLS AT TUFTS

Tufts College girl students were surprised this morning as they filed out of Goddard Chapel to find that there was a roaring "lion" on the campus, although safely caged. A sophomore member of the Sword and Shield Society was probably exhibiting a caged "fresher," who, at the command of his captor, growled and ate with ravenous eagerness.

The lone freshman was the last of a number of his class who went through "stunts" Tuesday night in the vicinity of Metcalf Hall, the girls' dormitory. According to the sophomores the hazing was a complete success. The species that the freshmen were forced to make against coeducation by the sophomores are not regarded by the girls as masterpieces.

URGE NEPONSET BRIDGE ACTION.

Mayor George A. Hibbard has called a special meeting of the board of aldermen to be held tomorrow to take action on an order for the transfer of \$13,000 from the sewer department, to be used in the repairs of the Neponset avenue bridge.

CONSIDERS BRIGHAM FUND.

The gift of the late Peter Bent Brigham, now amounting to over \$5,000,000, to found a charitable institution in this city is being considered by Judge Colt in the federal circuit court. Two previous attempts to establish its invalidity have failed.

BOSTON SLOOP IS CHASED.

HONOLULU.—The Boston sloop Petrel, which is alleged to have been getting short lobsters along the Maine coast, was forced to flee today by four fishwade men in motor boats.

CLUDBURST IN MAINE TOWN.
CALAIS, Me.—As the result of a cluclburst here Tuesday night no trains are running today, and the town is isolated. No casualties are reported, but the property loss is heavy.

WILLIAM F. PALMER PASSES AWAY.

William F. Palmer, managing owner of

BROCKTON.

There were 300 persons in line to secure positions for choosing grandstand tickets at the Brockton fair. First choice came to Herbert J. Sinclair.

The Rev. D. B. Turner of New Jersey, father of the Rev. S. D. Turner, pastor of the Lincoln Congregational Church, will be given a reception at the church next Monday evening.

The tax bills have been placed in the hands of the taxpayers through the mail carriers. There were 21,531 bills sent out, calling for the payment of \$865,243. There are 16,537 poll tax payers on the city lists this year. The heaviest tax payer is ex-Governor William L. Douglas.

WALTHAM.

A meeting of the special aldermanic committee appointed to arrange for the visit of city officials and citizens to the plant of the Edison Electric Light Company will be held this evening.

The Massachusetts state highway commission is having the trees trimmed along the sides of the road on lower Main street.

The Parents Association of the Free School will hold its first meeting after the summer vacation Saturday evening in the assembly hall of the institution. Officers will be elected and plans made for the year's work. William D. Parkinson, superintendent of the Waltham public schools, will deliver an address on "

FIRST FLIGHT MADE IN NEW YORK'S BIG CELEBRATION TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

he rose swiftly into the air from the landing place at army headquarters. His motor was working perfectly and he turned his machine toward the Staten Island shore down in the bay. He did not go far in that direction, however, as he described a giant half circle and sent his craft over toward Ellis Island, the inspection and landing place of the millions of immigrants who have landed on American shores.

He kept on over toward Bedloe's island and at 10:22 o'clock he made a complete circle of Miss Liberty, starting back at once to the testing ground, where he landed on the exact spot from which he had started, at 10:25 o'clock.

The inventor was given an enthusiastic reception on his trip from the boats in the harbor, but he was as self-contained as ever when he landed.

When he landed, Mr. Wright declared that he considered he had made a good flight. "I don't think I was lower than 75 feet or higher than 100," he declared, "and I circled the statue at a distance of 75 yards, although I could have gone closer. The machine worked perfectly and I went 40 miles an hour going out, while coming back, with the wind behind me. I figure I got up to 48 miles."

Planists, although a short time before Glenn Curtiss had tried a brief tuning up with his smaller machine.

Universities, colleges, schools, museums and societies throughout New York state joined in "educational day" exercises in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration today.

There also were aquatic sports with pulling races between crews of foreign war vessels; also between crews of American war vessels; interstate pulling races between naval militia crews and motor boat races for classes 32 feet and under at Yonkers.

Military, civic and historical parade were held in the Bronx, along Washington avenue from East One Hundred and Sixty-third street to East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street.

The Half Moon and the Clermont left One Hundred and Tenth street anchorage this morning for Yonkers.

This evening there will be an official banquet in honor of the distinguished guests at Hotel Astor given by the city of New York.

It is proposed that today be devoted to the dedication of parks and memorials and general commemorative exercises throughout the state. The numerous historical and patriotic societies are to erect monuments and tablets, so that the history of the Hudson valley may be written in stone and bronze from the site of old Ft. Amsterdam to the site of old Ft. Orange.

The Bronx will hold a military, civic and historical parade, while there will be a children's festival at Staten Island.

Approximately 2,000,000 persons witnessed the grand historical pageant on Tuesday afternoon. Through streets ablaze with bunting and lined with the greatest crowd ever gathered in New York thoroughfares, a parade of 20,000 men and 54 boats passed before the envoys of 21 nations participating in the Hudson-Fulton celebration. In the passing, which occupied two hours, the epoch-making scenes of three centuries, represented in gigantic figures of wood, plaster, paint and tinsel, were reviewed.

More than 6000 sailors from all the ships now assembled in the Hudson attended the performance at the Hippodrome Tuesday night as the guests of the Hudson-Fulton commission.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer; Governor Hughes of New York and Governor Fort of New Jersey were among the guests at a banquet tendered by the citizens of upstate New York to distinguished visitors at the celebration.

Originally it had been planned to have three starters but John Roeder, who had a combination dirigible aeroplane entered, was unable to contest.

Mr. Tomlinson was the first to get away. To the accompaniment of cheering his machine was released from its lashings and bounded up in the air at 11:37 a. m. The big machine wavered for a few seconds in its ascent and then with a whirr of the motor the pilot started northeastward.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Tomlinson's balloon was the smaller Captain Baldwin, who constructed both of them, gave him a handicap of 13 minutes.

Captain Baldwin before setting the prop of his ship in the direction of his goal gave an exhibition of flying that was close to wonderful. With the big dirigible under perfect control he headed it out round the memorial of General Grant, then turned a complete circle, after which he steered out across the Hudson river.

On reaching the center of the Hudson he turned the big machine northward and traveling at a fast rate soon passed out of sight.

EXAMINE ELECTRICIANS.

Secretary Edward E. Stelbigs of the New England civil service district is today examining at the Boston federal building six applicants for the position of assistant electrician in the signal service at large of the war department.

Two vacancies will be filled immediately after papers of the contestants are examined at Washington. The salary is \$1080 upon entering the service.

VERMONT UNIVERSITY OPENS.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The one hundred and eighth annual session of the University of Vermont was opened with public exercises in the college chapel this morning at 9 o'clock. President M. H. Buckham delivered the opening address.

TECHNOLOGY OPENS TODAY WITH CLASS TO BREAK RECORD

(Continued from Page One.)

works at the Watertown Arsenal a large amount of work has been sent to the institute and during the summer vacation Professor Haywood and a few assistants have been busy making tensile strength and other tests. A large amount of practical work will thus be given to the students of the institute to work over during the school year.

The following appointments have been made in the mining department: F. Jaeger to succeed L. W. D. Bender; T. G. Chapman to succeed L. A. Dickenson; H. R. Batchelder to succeed C. A. Gibson, and E. T. Almy. David Carb, a graduate of Harvard, has been appointed an instructor in the English department.

President Macaulay said:

"All of you are new to the environments of the institute. One of the first tests of ability is the capability of adapting one's self to surroundings. You have come to a place where you must play the part of a man. Here you will be considered as gentlemen with all the consideration and courtesy which the name implies."

"You have come here I hope with the serious purpose of fitting yourself for life and preparing to play important parts in its larger affairs. Power and all that power means is passing and must pass more and more into the hands of the man who has real knowledge. In this country especially, nothing is denied the man of brains and energy."

"Tech is a workshop with eminent men over it who know what the world demands. I hope you will take the full advantage of the knowledge of your instructors. Above all I want you to be intelligent men who can take an active part in the problems going on around you."

THREE THOUSAND AT READING FAIR

Today is opening day of the fair which is being held at the Wakefield-Reading track under the auspices of the Quannapowitt Agricultural Association. The gates were thrown open at 10 a. m. and the fair was formally opened by A. H. Jewett, president of the association.

The attendance increased as the forenoon progressed until the number of people on the grounds reached the 3000 mark. Most of those in attendance stayed until the day's program was completed. The public schools and most of the stores in Reading closed to give the children and storekeepers an opportunity to visit the fair. The midway and exhibition of cattle, poultry, sheep and farm products and the exhibit of women's handiwork were exceptionally fine and held the attention of the visitors during the early hours of the day.

The regiments in the brigade will not be changed, although the total of companies in each will be larger. There is an increase in the number of cadets in the companies.

The first and third regiments will include the pupils of the English High school, the second will consist entirely of Boston Latin school pupil, the fourth Dorchester and South Boston High schools, and the fifth Brighton, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Charlestown and East Boston.

HOLD CONVENTION IN ESSEX COUNTY

DANVERS, Mass.—The Essex county Republican convention was held here at the Town hall today. E. Mark Sullivan, United States Assistant District Attorney at Boston, presided, and Charles O. Dugan of Salem was secretary.

David L. Robinson of Gloucester was nominated as county treasurer and James C. Poos of North Andover as county commissioner.

Several resolutions were adopted in favor of the Hon. Joseph N. Peterson of Salem for the surveyorship of the port

It was still in session at a late hour this afternoon.

RUSSELL HEARING CONTINUES TODAY

The hearing of witnesses in the action brought by Daniel Blake Russell against William Clayton Russell, to establish his identity as the son of the late Daniel Russell and consequently entitled to half of his father's \$300,000 estate, was continued in the Middlesex county probate court at East Cambridge today, before Judge George R. Lawton.

The whereabouts of the respondent, who has been missing for several days, is still unknown.

HARVARD TO HAVE BOSTON EX-MAYOR

The Hon. Nathan Matthews, ex-major of Boston, will be an instructor in Harvard for the term now beginning. He has never held such a position before and the subject he will teach will be new to Harvard. His course will be known as Government 30, its fuller title being: Municipal Government in the United States, with special reference to the Massachusetts cities. Mr. Matthews is a graduate of Harvard.

BOSTON-PORTSMOUTH LINE.

It was said this afternoon at the office of Robert S. Brown, who is interested in the Southern Maine Steamship Company, the new line to ply between Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., that the steamers would begin running by mid-October or Nov. 1. The steamers will run winter and summer.

BIG PARIS PAVING ORDER.

BARRE, Vt.—The Barre granite quarrying firm of Mutch & Calder has received a request for bids on 2,000,000 granite paving blocks from a Paris (France) firm.

STATE EMPLOYEES TESTIFY IN BOSTON AGREEMENT CASES

(Continued from Page One.)

the defendants was not necessary if they were represented by counsel, but stated that if they remained away from court they did so at their own risk.

In the afternoon George B. Kellogg, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state, testified as to the filing of the necessary papers in the office of the secretary of state by the foreign corporations named among the defendants.

SPANISH OCCUPY MOORS' POSITION

King Alfonso's Troops Easily Take Tribesmen's Greatest Stronghold at Mt. Gurugu Today.

MELILLA—Practically without opposition the Spanish forces occupied Mt. Gurugu today. This has been the Moors' greatest stronghold and its capture the objective point of the present Spanish advance. The Moors evacuated their position on the Gurugu during Tuesday and at night only a few shots were fired in capturing the mountain.

It is reported that General Soto's forces lost heavily in the repulse of the Moors at Elad.

The only apprehension of the Spaniards now is that the Moors will be heavily reinforced and contest the further advance of the soldiers. Fifteen thousand Moors from Alhucemas are said to be en route to join the Riffs.

SCHOOLS IN NEED OF MORE RIFLES

Boston needs close to 700 more rifles and other military necessities for her school cadets. In the eight public high schools which have military drill for boys there are 3567 capable of bearing arms, the largest number that has ever taken military course in the Boston schools.

The reason for this increase is that there are more pupils than ever before. The 3567 are not all of the high school pupils in Boston, for the Mechanic Arts high and the High School of Commerce, which do not have military drill, could increase the number to 5712.

The regiments in the brigade will not be changed, although the total of companies in each will be larger. There is an increase in the number of cadets in the companies.

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COURT DISMISSES ELECTION ERROR

Concluding the hearing of the election of the superior court this morning on a bill brought against the election commission to have the recent primary election in ward 19 declared void and a new election held, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the legislature because the name of Joseph J. Goode was not printed on the official ballot, Judge Richardson said that he thought that relief should be sought in the first instance from the state ballot law commission.

It appeared that Mr. Goode's name was omitted by mistake and 650 ballots on which his name did not appear were cast. The election committee had Goode's name inserted on the remaining ballots. Mr. Goode received only 36 votes less than the successful candidate and claimed that he would have been nominated if the mistake had not occurred.

FIFTY CAVALRY VETERANS MEET

Fifty members of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry Association met today at Hendrys' hall, Talbot avenue, Dorchester, for the annual regimental reunion. Col. William B. Arnold presented as speakers Secretary of State William B. Olin and Past Commander John E. Gilman of the Massachusetts G. A. R. The afternoon was spent in singing war songs and relating stories.

NEW BANK ASKS FOR A CHARTER

Application will be made to the bank commissioner today for a charter for the Mattapan Cooperative Bank, which was organized at a meeting held Tuesday night in Dorchester. Many prominent Mattapan and Dorchester citizens attended and officers were elected. W. J. Beals, the president, is a well-known Dorchester resident and is the secretary of the Dorchester Trust Company.

SOMERVILLE TEACHER RESIGNS.

Miss Helen Tinker, principal of the George L. Baxter grammar school of Somerville, has resigned. She taught for three years at Malden, and 37 in Somerville.

LINER SAXONIA ARRIVES TODAY.

After a remarkably fast passage, the Cunard liner Saxonie docked at East Boston this afternoon, bringing a large passenger list and big cargo.

TWO POLAR HEROES ARE GIVEN SUPPORT BY HARRY WHITNEY

(Continued from Page One.)

the among the effects left behind and he not have known it.

"I promised Dr. Cook that I would take these things south with me on my own vessel, but when she didn't come I was forced to go on board of the Roosevelt. I informed Commander Peary that I had these articles of Dr. Cook with me, but he refused absolutely to permit me to bring them on board of his steamer. I then cached them among the rocks, placing them in the care of the Eskimos who had been with Cook, as Peary's house had been demolished and distributed among the natives.

Asked why he did not return to Etah and get Dr. Cook's property after he had joined the Jeanie, Mr. Whitney replied that he and Captain Bartlett debated that point at length.

Captain Bartlett wanted him to go back, but he was in this predicament. He had promised his chief Eskimo a Winchester rifle, which was to have been brought up by the Jeanie.

But for some reason or other this weapon was not on board the Jeanie, and before Mr. Whitney left Etah he had arranged the matter with the Eskimo by giving him an equivalent for the rifle.

He explained that he did not like to go back to Etah and when asked for the rifle to have admit that it was not on board. Mr. Whitney therefore decided to go bear hunting.

"It is perfectly true that Dr. Cook told me that he had reached the pole and that he requested me not to tell Peary that he had done so. Pritchard, the cabin boy of the Roosevelt, was in the room when the doctor told me that he had been to the pole in April, 1908, and he was also pledged to secrecy.

In conclusion, Mr. Whitney declared that he regretted being dragged into this controversy. He said he had found both Dr. Cook and Commander Peary most courteous and considerate, and that he had never met any men whose conduct generally was more commendable or whose dealings with him had been more fair.

NEW YORK—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Arctic explorer, left this city today for Philadelphia, where he will deliver a lecture tonight. He will return to New York tomorrow to be present at the Hudson-Fulton dinner in the ferryhouse at St. George on Staten island.

Before leaving Dr. Cook discussed briefly the statements of Harry Whitney, the New Haven sportsman, with whom he left instruments and records in the far north, and who was interviewed at St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday.

He said:

"Everything in the interview is substantially correct," said Dr. Cook. "It confirms all my declarations."

With reference to the written instructions given to Murphy, the boatswain, by Commander Peary, Dr. Cook said: "The written instructions handed to the illiterate boatswain Murphy were worded very ambiguously, as Mr. Whitney affirms; but I will not comment on them now. Let Mr. Peary publish them."

Concerning the papers left with Mr. Whitney, Dr. Cook said:

"Mr. Whitney was in all probability unaware of the written orders being left with him. They are not of much consequence, as I have duplicates. As to the instruments, his statements are correct. There was a sextant and an artificial horizon, and the third case contained two compasses. I have the watch chronometer here."

It appeared that Mr. Goode's name was omitted by mistake and 650 ballots on which his name did not appear were cast. The election committee had Goode's name inserted on the remaining ballots. Mr. Goode received only 36 votes less than the successful candidate and claimed that he would have been nominated if the mistake had not occurred.

Peary Statement Ready to Be Submitted to Club

BAR HARBOR, Me.—Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., has completed the statement that he will produce to support his contention that Dr. Frederick A. Cook did not reach the north pole. As soon as it has been passed upon by the Peary Arctic Club it will be made public. General Hubbard, president of the club, and Commander Peary concluded their conference on the subject and the explorer probably will return to his home on Eagle island today.

The papers which are to play such an important part in the controversy are to be only the opening guns in the campaign that Commander Peary will wage on Dr. Cook. It is intimated that the commander has yet other information to prove his contention, but he thinks it will be unnecessary to make it public at this time. Although there was no definite statement as to the exact date when the proofs will be made known, it is announced that General Hubbard is planning to call a meeting of the Peary Arctic Club in New York next week.

Commander Peary's forthcoming contribution to the controversy is rather voluminous, but it has been prepared with the idea that it should be readily understood by the lay mind. General Hubbard said Tuesday night: "The statement has been prepared and will be submitted to the club. I do not feel competent to say whether the club will approve of it exactly in its present form. There will be no considerable changes, however. Some expressions may be altered in phraseology, but that is all. Of course no one can take from or add to the facts."

"The statement will simply contain facts in their proper order and will contain no arguments except as the bare statement of the facts itself constitutes an argument."

REPUBLICANS SMILE AT DEMOCRATS' IDEA REGARDING MR. FOSS

News That "Insurgent" May Be Nominated to Run With Mr. Vahey Tickles Party He May Desert.

STIRS HIM TO ACTION

News that Eugene N. Foss of Boston might be selected by the Democratic state convention Thursday as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor came as a complete surprise to Republicans, who have long known Mr. Foss as an insurgent of the pronounced type.

At the same time it must be admitted that it furnished more amusement than consternation. Mr. Foss has never been a great voter among Republicans, although he has often been a candidate for nominations, and in 1902 he secured one and was the Republican candidate for Congress in the eleventh district, but was defeated by the Hon. John A. Sullivan by nearly 2000 plurality.

Mr. Foss was for a good many years an earnest advocate of reciprocity with Canada, and made determined but vain efforts to have his ideas adopted by the party conventions. For some years he maintained a reciprocity bureau, employed a secretary, and published a periodical devoted to that issue. During the financial disturbance of 1907 this bureau went out of business, and Mr. Foss has been very little in evidence politically since.

When it was announced a few days ago that the Democrats intended to recognize the liberal Republicans by giving one of their number a place on the ticket none of the leaders thought of Mr. Foss, for he had slipped so completely out of sight politically that he had been actually forgotten either as an insurgent or regular Republican.

However, it may be that he will bring an element of strength to the ticket, for he is very enthusiastic, energetic to a degree, and always ready to back up his convictions in a substantial manner. There is a general feeling that he will not be able to collect any considerable Republican following, even many of his reciprocity associates having come to the conclusion that the reciprocity issue is impracticable.

Undoubtedly he will have some supporters among low tariff Republicans. It remains to be seen how many. It also remains to be seen how generally Democratic vote for a man who is so remote a recruit to the party. Some prominent Republicans express the opinion that to nominate Mr. Foss in the Democratic state convention would burlesque the whole ticket, and make the party ridiculous in the eyes of the commonwealth. From all appearances it will give Republicans great pleasure to see the Democrats do this.

The name of the Hon. Harvey N. Shepard of Boston is generally favored in connection with the Democratic nomination for attorney-general. Mr. Shepard was a prominent member of the party several years ago, but has not been active in it for some time. It is admitted that his nomination will add strength in large degree to the ticket. It is an indication that some of the old-time, conservative Democrats, who left the party in 1896, or have been inactive in it, are again taking an interest in its control.

Roger Sherman Hoar of Concord, a grandson of the late Senator George F. Hoar, is talked of as a candidate for secretary of the commonwealth. While his grandfather was always a Republican, young Hoar's father, Sherman Hoar, was a Democrat, and served in Congress 15 or 20 years ago.

The friends of Mayor John T. Coughlin of Fall River have sent out a circular letter to delegates to the Democratic state convention asking them to support him for the gubernatorial nomination in preference to any one else. They point out the qualities which have made Mr. Coughlin a successful mayor, declare he is a great organizer and that as he represents no faction of the party he would be a candidate who would easily carry the state. He is urged as particularly strong with the labor voters by reason of his efforts in their behalf. So far as can be seen, the appeal has had little weight, most of the delegates accepting it as a foregone conclusion that ex-Senator James H. Vahey is to be nominated and that it would be useless for any one to make a canvass for the nomination against him.

Down in Bristol county there is a strong probability that the Republican county convention may nominate a Democrat for commissioner. The convention will be held Friday morning, Oct. 8, at Taunton, and will nominate George F. Pratt of Taunton for treasurer, and then will take up the commissionership.

Mr. Pratt has made a good commissioneer and though a Democratic workhorse, the delegates from New Bedford, Taunton, and some of the towns are for him, as well as many from Fall River. More than a majority of the whole convention is now believed to favor endorsing Mr. Bryant.

Friday evening there will be a big reception held under the auspices of the Republican state committee at the American House in Boston. This is the night before the Republican state convention, and in the receiving line in the large parlor will be Gov. Eben S. Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, Atty. Gen. Dana Malone, Secretary of the Commonwealth William M. Olin, State Auditor Henry E. Turner, United States Senator Winthrop Murray

Fifteen Steamers Are Ready to Carry Thousands of Tons of Bananas a Month to London

MEXICO CITY—Fifteen steamers are ready to be put into the banana service between Mexico and England direct as soon as growers in the isthmian territory and Campeche can promise from 4000 to 5000 tons of fruit a month, according to John DeLand of London.

Fruit growers in southern Mexico have been interviewed and have unanimously consented to go into the banana business on a large scale, the understanding being that the English companies will take all the fruit, contracting for several years in advance.

New England Briefs

SPINNING WHEEL IN USE AGAIN.

RUTLAND, Vt.—Relegated to the attic over 50 years ago, one of the few old-fashioned spinning wheels in Vermont, 150 years old, has been returned to active service by Mrs. Roxana Kellogg, who is making yarn at the rate of 2400 yards a day to knit mittens for children during the winter.

VERMONT WOMAN WEDS IN INDIA.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—A cable announces the marriage in Bombay, India, of Mrs. Katherine C. M. Emery, formerly of this city and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Murray, to Captain Wolseley Haig, royal engineer, second son of Col. William Spencer Haig of London.

ESCORT FOR EX-GOVERNOR HANLY.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The executive committee of the Worcester Federated Church Brotherhood has completed plans whereby more than 800 members will form an escort for J. Frank Hanly, ex-Governor of Indiana, who will speak on the no-license question, Oct. 17.

NEW BUILDING FOR BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Burlington's first modern office building, six stories high, will be built on Main street by C. W. Brownell and ex-Mayor D. C. Hawley. The ground floor will be a theater.

DAM STANDS STRAIN.

KATAHDIN IRON WORKS, Me.—The reappearance of sunshine today brought relief to this settlement, where there was apprehension Tuesday on account of the strain on the dam at the foot of Silver lake.

RULES AGAINST LIGHTS.

WORCESTER, Mass.—According to City Solicitor Ernest H. Vaughan the Merchants Association will not be able to carry out its proposed plan of lighting some of the principal streets with arches.

SHRINERS TO HOLD CLAMBAKE.

RUTLAND, Vt.—The annual autumnal session and clam bake of Cairo temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, will be held here Oct. 8.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR MONTPELIER.

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The plans for a new three-story high school, with accommodations for 500 pupils, have been accepted.

Crane, and many of the Republican congressmen. There will be music by a Boston band and a great attendance of delegates and others is expected. The committee will be in session and have had interviews with currency and banking experts.

LARGE WHEAT CROP IN FRANCE.

PARIS—Official figures on the French wheat situation just issued give the crop this year at 125,655,900 hectoliters, as against 119,790,680 hectoliters for last year. A hectoliter is equivalent to 2 bushels and 3.35 pecks.

TRADE AGREEMENT TO END.

LONDON—The foreign office has given notice of the intention of the United States to terminate on Feb. 7 next the commercial agreement of November, 1907, respecting travelers' samples and British works of art.

"If I should be elected by the people I shall continue to administer the office in the same way that I have done herebefore, except so far as the experience I have gained may enable me to do the work better."

There will be a meeting of the Republican state committee today at 2 p.m. at the headquarters at the Kimball Building for the purpose of completing the convention committee and making the final arrangement for the state convention on Saturday.

Salem D. Charles has declined to be a candidate for district attorney of Suffolk county on the Democratic ticket, and Joseph C. Polletier is now mentioned for that position.

Walter S. Glidden of Somerville was given his third nomination for the Governor's council at the convention held in Wesleyan Hall Tuesday. Mr. Glidden has twice represented the fourth councillor district as a Republican in this position.

Evan F. Richardson of Mills has been renominated by the Norfolk county Republican convention for county committee over Dr. Everett M. Bowker of Brookline.

Senator Clifford B. Bray of Beverly was renominated without opposition in the second Essex senatorial Republican convention Tuesday evening.

Telegraph Briefs

ORATION BY SENATOR LODGE.

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has been selected to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Lew Wallace in Statuary Hall at the United States Capitol, Jan. 11. The Indiana delegation in Congress and probably the Governor and state officers of Indiana and many civil war veterans will attend.

PROTEST AGAINST GENERAL'S ACT.

CHICAGO—An open letter entering protest against the appearance of General Grant in the uniform of his army rank in the temperance parade last Saturday has been sent to the secretary of war by W. R. Michaelis of the executive board of the United Societies for Local Self-Government.

METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT HERE.

WASHINGTON—Distinguished guests attended a dinner given by Chief Willis L. Moore and the staff of the forecasting department in honor of Dr. William Napier Shaw, director of the British meteorological bureau, who is in this country to study the methods of the United States meteorological service.

SCHOOL FOR GIRL EMPLOYEES.

CHICAGO—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Chicago's superintendent of schools, favors a law compelling employers of girls of 14 to 18 years to permit them to attend school for a certain period each day and the establishing of a special school to meet this requirement.

PARADE TO HONOR GOMPERS.

WASHINGTON—At a meeting of the Central Labor Union plans were made for a reception and parade on Oct. 13 for Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who will sail from Havre, France, Oct. 3.

JAPANESE VISIT SOUTH BEND.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Manufacturers of this city entertained the commercial commissioners of Japan at a banquet here Tuesday night, and the party inspected a number of manufacturing plants during the day.

PRESIDENT REINSTATES CADET.

WASHINGTON—President Taft has intervened in behalf of Cadet Joseph E. Carrberry of the United States Military Academy at West Point, who was court-martialed and sentenced to dismissal from the service.

BISHOP HAMILTON PRESIDES.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The forty-second annual meeting of the Central New York Methodist conference is in session here with 300 ministers present for the week. Bishop John W. Hamilton of Boston is the presiding officer.

IDENTIFY MAIL RECIPIENTS.

CHICAGO—The postal authorities have put into effect here an order requiring all recipients of letters at the general delivery to sign identification cards, giving their true names and addresses, which are to be kept in a card index.

DR. HUTCHINS CONFIRMED.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The board of regents of the University of Michigan has confirmed the appointment of Dr. Harry B. Hutchins as temporary president at a salary of \$7000 per year.

DINED BY FRENCH FINANCIERS.

PARIS—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Prof. A. P. Andrews here obtained monetary facts for the American monetary commission. They have been dined by financiers and have had interviews with currency and banking experts.

LARGE WHEAT CROP IN FRANCE.

PARIS—Official figures on the French wheat situation just issued give the crop this year at 125,655,900 hectoliters, as against 119,790,680 hectoliters for last year. A hectoliter is equivalent to 2 bushels and 3.35 pecks.

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MR. FAIRBANKS IS AT BAGIO.

MANILA—Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks has gone to Bagio as the guest of W. Cameron Forbes, accompanied by Rear Admiral Harber of the Pacific squadron.

EX-SULTAN'S JEWELS TO BE SOLD.

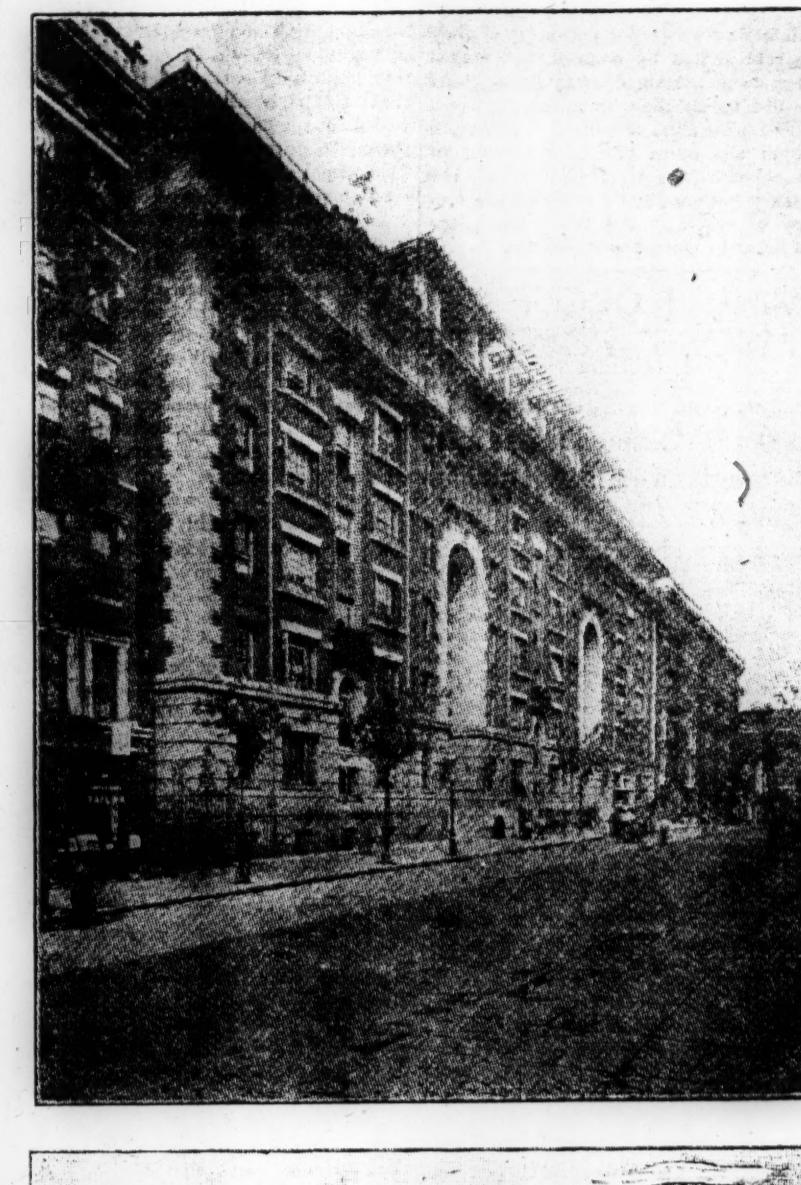
PARIS—The jewels of Abdul-Aziz, former Sultan of Morocco, probably will be sold at public auction in a fortnight. They are valued at upward of \$25,000.

GREATEST SUN SPOT.

ROME—Astronomer Baroni has discovered an enormous spot on the sun, described as greater than any ever seen previously.

HOMELIKE FLATS IN MODEL NEW YORK CITY TENEMENTS

Practical Exhibition Under Auspices of Womans Municipal League for the Benefit of Working Girls—Suites to Be Had at Low Rates.



MODEL TENEMENT HOUSES IN NEW YORK.

The above pictures show two styles of buildings containing flats where the self-supporting woman may have modern conveniences for house-keeping at low rates.

NEW YORK—The tenement house committee of the Womans Municipal League of New York has for a part of its year's program a practical exhibition of model tenement houses and apartments for working women. One of the members of the committee, Miss Gertrude Barnum, has fitted up two, three, and four-room apartments in one of the model tenement buildings of the City & Suburban Homes Company with a view of putting the theories of the committee into practical use.

Seen at her "at home" hour, when she is ready to show the flats, furnish information regarding the model tenement and help working people to find suitable places for their means. Miss Barnum pointed out how a group of working girls could rent an apartment and live in "solid comfort" for \$1.37

to \$2.75 a week, which is the price of a regular furnished room for one in the tenement districts. The Womans Municipal League is ready to rent the model flats it has prepared, or to show the working girls how to arrange flats of their own after the same manner for this price. In these flats self-supporting women may enjoy the comforts of a complete home, with steam heat, gas range, stationary tubs, bathing facilities, steam laundry dryers, and other modern conveniences.

The City & Suburban Home Company has long run model tenements in New York city. Its objects are both business and philanthropic. In its houses, in every section of the city, it houses people of 22 nationalities. Forty-nine of its tenants it has had for a period covering over 10 years.

One of the most extensive and attractive assortments of women's and misses' outerwear to be seen in Boston this fall is found at Small's, 523-525 Washington street, a shop widely known throughout the East as "New England's Popular Cloak Store." This concern devotes its entire attention to the outerwear of women and misses, and every garment found at the shop is strictly on honor, of exclusive style, reliable fabric and superior workmanship. This firm is also showing an elegant line of furs, including rich sables and sealskins.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

BLOUSE WAIST.

The blouse waist, including a chemise, will be much worn this season. Here is one that is equally well adapted to the gown and to the separate blouse. It can be made with fancy or plain sleeves as liked. Crepe de chine with trimming of banding and tucked messoline is illustrated, but the blouse is adapted to every thing that is thin enough to be tucked successfully. The material required for the medium size is 3 yards 21 or 24, 2½ yards 1½ inches wide, with 1½ yards 44 inches wide, and 5½ yards 3½ inches wide.

The pattern (6451) may be had in sizes from 22 to 30, 35 inches waist measure and both measurements ought to be given when ordering skirt patterns. Address as under No. 6451.

furnishings. At this store one will find innumerable oriental novelties and a large assortment of artistic imported fabrics.

The attendance at the Food Fair and Home Furnishing Exposition at Mechanics Building seems to grow with the progress of the season. A feature of the fair is the distribution of souvenirs to the first 1000 buyers purchasing tickets between 10 and 11 o'clock every morning this week.

SMOTHERED CHICKEN.
For this dish select good-sized broilers, singe, and after cleaning them wipe dry and arrange neatly, flesh side uppermost, in a dripping-pan. For each chicken allow 3½ to 4½ pounds of butter cut into bits and 3 tablespoonsfuls of boiling water. Sprinkle each with salt and pepper, put over the butter, pour the water into the pan and cover closely to keep in all the steam. A good-sized chicken will require about 1 hour's cooking

REASONS IN FAVOR OF SECOND BOSTON PLAN BY MR. CAPEN

The Hon. Samuel B. Capen today gave the committee of 100 his reasons for favoring plan 2 of amendment to the charter of the city of Boston over plan 1. He says: "It seems fair to say that either plan is far superior to our present system and I presume 10 or 15 years ago plan 1 would have been considered a great step forward. We have, however, had so much experience to guide us the last few years that the changes proposed in plan 2 seem far better for conditions in our city as they now exist."

"In favor of plan 2 I would say first: The mayor is to have a term of four years. This gives him ample opportunity to map out a policy and time enough to execute it, and he can be free from the domination or influence of selfish men. The city council with only nine members will do better work, because they can be held to more definite responsibility. It will be very difficult in so small a body to shirk or shift the blame on any one else. The success of the present school board is an illustration in point. These nine men being all elected at large, will be responsible to the whole city, and after the first year there will only be three men to be elected each year."

"The greatest hope for the Republicans is in a citizens' movement irrespective of party lines, which is substantially plan 2. Speaking to the Democrats, it is wise in state and nation always to have a strong party in opposition. It keeps the party in power up to its best. It would be a distinct gain to the Democratic party in the state and nation to have a non-partisan administration in this city. On a citizens' basis, which is plan 2, the Democrats can elect their best men, and send the selfish into retirement."

AYLWARD-PEVEY DECISION COMING

Cambridge is waiting for the opinion of Attorney-General Dame Malone in the controversial Aylward-Pevey case solicitorship matter. Briefs of the case have been filed with the attorney-general by counsel for Mayor Brooks and Gilbert A. A. Pevey, and a finding is expected before the end of this week.

The attorney-general will decide whether to bring action in the supreme court, to determine which contestant is entitled to the office. James F. Aylward now holds the office, having been confirmed by the board of aldermen and common council.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.

Sun. rises.....	5:40
Sun. sets.....	5:25
High tide.....	11:45
High tide.....	12:00

Moon, Full Moon, Sept. 29.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

- Lusitania, for Liverpool, via Fishguard.....
- Oceanic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....
- Bluecher, for Hamburg.....
- Oscar, for Copenhagen, via Christiania.....
- Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen, Hamburg, for New York, via Rotterdam, for Havre.....
- Laconia, for Antwerp, via Dover, Columbia, for Glasgow, via London, for Liverpool, via Fishguard.....
- Philadelphia, for Southampton, via Cedic, for Liverpool and Queenstown.....
- Empress of Ireland, for Cherbourg.....
- Mauretania, for Liverpool.....
- Tentonic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....
- Saint Paul, for Mediterranean ports, Grosser Kurfuerst, for Bremen, La Touraine, for Havre.....
- Lapland, for Antwerp, via Dover, France, for Rotterdam, via London, for Liverpool, via Fishguard, via London, for Liverpool and Queenstown.....
- Carmania, for Liverpool, via Southampton, for Southampton, via Fishguard, for Liverpool, via Mediterranean, for London.....
- Prinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Sailings from Boston.

SAILINGS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Friesland, for Liverpool, Pisa, for Hamburg, Haarford, for Liverpool.

Sailings from Montreal.

Laurentian, for Liverpool, Dominion, for Liverpool.

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from Liverpool.

Megantic, for Montreal, Essem, for Boston.

Athena, for New York, via Queenstown.

Lucania, for New York.

Ivernia, for Boston.

Minerva, for Boston.

Cymric, for Boston.

Ottawa, for Montreal.

Celtic, for New York.

Cambridge, for New York.

Winifredian, for Boston.

Caronia, for New York.

Canada, for New York.

Michigan, for Boston.

Sailings from Southampton.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.

Majestic, for New York, via Queenstown.

St. Louis, for New York.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OWING to the vast advance in learning in every field and the restriction of the influence of the home on the life of the child due to shifting social and economic conditions, the public school course of study is in a constantly changing state. Once the struggle lay between the cultural and the practical studies, but of late it is coming to be seen that more depends on the labor of the learner and the zeal and discretion of the instructor than on the subject matter studied; that it is not so much what one studies, as how.

But the simple curriculum of even a generation ago would look strangely meager and incomplete to modern eyes. Once reading, writing and arithmetic, the famed three R's, with such smattering of history and geography as the instructor could compass, covered the course in the average common school. Now these traditional three have all but lost their primacy. Music, drawing and sometimes weird conglomeration of all the natural sciences is diluted and presented to the children in the guise of nature study. This has varying effects and depends vastly upon the discretion and learning of those who teach it. There is, however, an undoubted quickening of the observation and broadening of the child's sympathies.

When the people were less on guard than they now are against improper invasion of the curriculum, a sort of polemical physiology and hygiene had its vogue. This is yielding to a more rational treatment having for its purpose the presentation of the commonly accepted knowledge on the subject and not the furtherance of a propaganda. And the new physiology teaching is undoubtedly accomplishing more of the good the old attempted than it ever did.

Methods of teaching the fundamental subjects of the common school course have changed, and are still changing. There is some complaining that children of today are not as well taught as were those of half a century ago, but comparisons wherever possible in school examination papers of the two periods do not bear out the claim. There is much regrettable superficiality in the school work of today, but it is being met and overcome. Probably too much has been imposed on the pupils and teachers in the zeal to enrich the course. And the modern systems of supervision undoubtedly take some of the spontaneity and initiative out of the average teacher.

The truth is, that everybody demands more of these common schools and their work than is right to expect. There is great relaxation of discipline in the home, and the people generally are more

ment of which we are composed are from time to time.

The other development of the school curriculum, and a most radical but necessary innovation it is, is in manual and domestic training. There seems to be no place else for boys to learn to be handy with tools or where girls can be come initiated into the mysteries of housekeeping, home-making and the arts in connection therewith. Few homes any longer can give this instruction completely. There being no other agency, the burden is imposed upon the schools and cheerfully accepted. A good deal of the tentative and experimental has had to be undertaken and many changes have had to be made, but the idea is firmly established and is bound to expand.

It will be remarkable if progress here stops with the home. City housekeeping is but a step beyond that of the individual, and the experiments in school government and other forms of self-government will bring direct to every father and mother from their children's lips questions why things municipal which should not be are, and how they may be improved to everybody's advantage. Here is one of the most promising fields for the development of a dynamic instead of the present rather static sort of educated citizenship.

Out of the manual training and domestic science ideas grows a not altogether reasonable demand that the schools shall fit the pupils for various callings. This is one of the most embarrassing and difficult questions the higher schools have to meet, and it has been productive of much lost motion educationally. Here too a sensible adjustment seems in sight. With the fundamental subjects well taught, there is less need to specialize than is commonly held, since with a good foundation and the right habits of thought, any student old enough to go to work may easily be trained and make good progress. The vocational school is possible and fairly successful in the larger city school systems, but it is not indispensable. They are wise who adhere to the plan of keeping the common schools, common, broad, deep and thorough, who do not try to take the children too far.

The time to specialize is possibly beyond that age when the state can with propriety and good advantage to the individual assume the whole burden and expense of training him. He should as early as possible begin to rely and to be thrown somewhat on his own resources. This is a moot point on which much on both sides is to be said. Undue expansion and specializing in the higher grades of public education have been often at the expense of the teaching in the lower grades.

THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

By SAM WALTER FOSS.

WHAT authors are sure of an eternity of fame? Perhaps the only way to know is to live through all eternity and find out.

"What helps it now that Byron bore, With haughty scorn that mocked the smart,

Through Europe to the Aetolian shore, The pageant of his bleeding heart?"

The pageant of a bleeding heart is after all the kind of a show that must be played at one-night stands. So Byron's somewhat melodramatic affection of suffering has long ago lost its interest in a positive, practical and prosaically contented age, and he who gained the greatest European popularity of any man of his time is no longer a considerable force in our literature.

We hear much of Dr. Johnson at this anniversary epoch. But it is Johnson as reported by Boswell and not Johnson as depicted in his own books, that interests us. This great literary dictator of his age has been unable, through his writings, to transmit himself to succeeding ages; and is known to the majority of men through the description of a man whom he probably inwardly despised.

The stately swing of Pope's meter went out of fashion with powdered wigs and knee breeches; and though his greatness as a phrase-builder is acknowledged there are many who deny him any real standing as a poet.

Who reads Cowley now? Yet his books were among the "best sellers" of their day and his name was often coupled with the name of Milton. The works of Skelton can still be found on the shelves of most public libraries, as may the works of Akenside, Beattie, Allan Ramsay, Falconer, Rogers, Prior, Suckling, Churchill and Donne. The books of these authors are procurable and most of them are still printed. But what vital influence do these men have upon the active lives of the men and the women of today? Their books may be found on library shelves but not in the hearts and the lives of men. What is good in their thoughts has been assimilated into the general thought of the race; but as vital individual influences they are negligibly negligible.

Perhaps many of the great names we have learned are simply names to the general consciousness of the race. If a man should stand a summer's day on Washington street and ask every man who passed to give him some quotation from the poetry of Lucretius his request would probably be in vain. People are not thinking of Lucretius on Washington street; and his thoughts have been shouted down in the loud activities of the modern world.

Many of the great thinkers of the ancient world have become simply legends or Trisinegatus or the mythical Solomon of the Arabs. We know there must

have been great poets before Homer, for otherwise Homer could not have been as great himself. An oak never springs up in a treeless plain without an antecedent acorn. There must have been great thinkers before the author of the book of Job, for such a book could not have been produced by a man unfamiliar with the great thoughts of other men. These prehistoric geniuses left their great words behind them as the general heritage of the race; and their thoughts have been assimilated and their names forgotten.

It is said that Longfellow's popularity is waning, and that men today prefer to wrestle with the thoughts of more strenuous bards; that Emerson does not have the grip upon the loving reverence of men that he had a generation ago.

We are told that the all-pervading sweetness of Tennyson cloys a generation that demands something more acid and pungent. Carlyle, we are informed, has scolded himself out of a hearing, and Dickens is coming to be considered a caricaturist and a vulgarist. Even the admiring of Shakespeare's fame has not escaped assault. Tolstoi boldly declares that Shakespeare is a third-rate writer; and Bernard Shaw deems him a man inferior to Bernard Shaw himself.

It would seem to most of us that the renown of Shakespeare can never fade. But a million years is a long time, and so many other gigantic geniuses have appeared before a million years have elapsed that the race may forget even its Plato and its Shakespeare, because the list will be too long for human memory.

So the public library should not be blamed too severely if it circulates what seems a disproportionate share of current and ephemeral books. Let the scholar and the literary devotee of the classic authors say what they will, there is something in a current book that the classics cannot supply.

The powerfully expressed the thought of their time—and that is what made them classics. Let all the myriad modern authors try to become classics by powerfully expressing the thought of our time, and let the public library give them a respectful hearing. Many will die in a year; some will linger for a generation; a few will abide indefinitely. A maple tree scatters to the wind a thousand seeds, but perhaps only one takes root. But the seeds are strewn in annual profusion in order that the race of trees may continue on the earth. Books storm the earth like pollen every season. The librarian knows that most of them will soon be forgotten; but he cannot foretell which ones will live. It is his business to give them an opportunity to plant their seed in the general mind, and grow, if they have life.

FEWER NEW FACES SEEN THIS YEAR AT BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—There are 190 freshmen at Brown University, according to Registrar Frederick T. Guild. The number is considerably smaller than last year, when the total enrollment was 243. Although a few more names may be added this week, the college authorities are of the opinion that the list will remain about the same as it is at present.

One of the reasons assigned for the small class is that the entrance requirements in the engineering department have been raised this year. The cause of the decrease is hard to determine.

Among the 190 members of the freshman class, 40 are from this city. The suburbs are also represented by fair delegation, while other towns in the state have sent about their usual proportion. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Colorado are other states that have furnished the students. Ohio and Colorado are especially well represented for states so far west.

Only one student comes from without the borders of the United States. He is M. A. Munoz and his address is Guayan, Porto Rico.

Individual attention by our regular teachers. Three evenings a week —Mon., Wed. and Fri.

Office open every evening during the week beginning Mon., Sept. 27.

EDUCATIONAL

MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CT.

A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college-bred. Location, overlooking Long Island Sound, unspoiled. Buildings modern; hot and cold water, central heating, electric lights, air-vents, large dormitory, large gymnasium, tennis courts. Manual training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual. Aimed along the lines of moral development. For information and booklet, address LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

EVENING CLASSES FOR

Business Training BEGIN OCT. 4, 1909

Thorough instruction in Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting and Spelling.

Individual attention by our regular teachers. Three evenings a week —Mon., Wed. and Fri.

Office open every evening during the week beginning Mon., Sept. 27.

Come in, telephone or write for catalogue.

MASS. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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ON THE SUMMIT OF MT. I DA

8 MILES FROM BOSTON

Investigate unique and exceptional value of the school, located in New England's most charming suburb. It is a girls' school. Tuition free, will tell you more than we can in an advertisement. School opens Sept. 30.

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A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Kindergarten, elementary, college preparatory, general and artistic, music and art. The location is in the most desirable section of the city, one block from Hudson River and parks. The building is on a prominent hilltop, overlooking the Hudson River and the city. All the rooms are flooded with sunlight.

The studies emphasized are: Latin, English, Mathematics, Music and Art.

The First Competitive Entrance Scholarship opens Monday, Sept. 27. For catalogue, address MRS. MARY W. SOMERVILLE, A. M. Principal.

Evening Courses

Association Institute.

BOSTON Y. M. C. A.—14TH YEAR.

America's leading Evening School; offers commercial, technical, scientific and industrial courses in over 100 lines; 125 instructors, 3 buildings, 2000 students last year. Address, 1000 Washington St., Boston.

MISS KIMBALL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

University Section, Worcester, Mass.

A superior school, where special attention is given to students' welfare and the higher ideals prevail.

THE ALLEN SCHOOL

MISS KIMBALL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

A school where boys are taught to be self-reliant. Individual instruction. Thorough preparation for college or scientific schools. Athletic training.

Henry Lawrence Southwick, Pres. 20th year; opens Sept. 27, 1909.

Classes in Vois and Physical Culture, Platform and Dramatic Art, Library Instruction and Penmanship.

STARKE JONES, Headmaster, Box 3, West Newton, Mass.

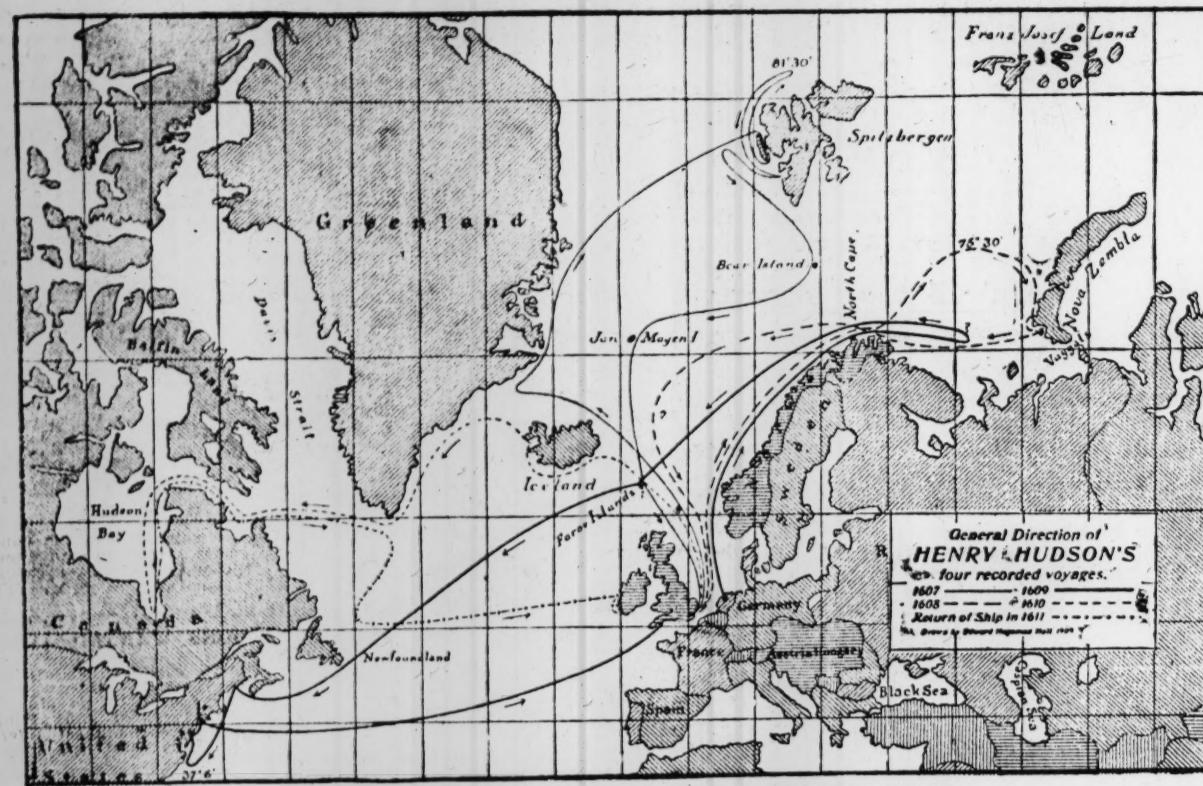
EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY

Henry Lawrence Southwick, Pres.

20th year; opens Sept. 27, 1909.

Classes in Vois and Physical Culture, Platform and Dramatic Art, Library Instruction and Penmanship.

Henry Hudson Was an Arctic Discoverer as Well as A Daring Explorer in His Four Notable Voyages



MAP OF FOUR VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY BY HENRY HUDSON.

Routes sailed over by the skilful English navigator in the North Atlantic ocean and the Arctic sea in his attempts to discover a northern passage to the East Indies. It was in the service of the Dutch East India Company that he made his third historic voyage in the Half Moon, when he explored the Hudson river. The other voyages were under English auspices.

HENRY HUDSON, the explorer of the Hudson river, entered upon the stage of authentic history in the midst of an active commercial competition between England and the Netherlands and while both peoples were dreaming of a northeast or northwest passage to the Indies.

All that we know of Hudson is comprised within and between the years 1607 and 1611. He was a citizen of London and was probably born in that city or its immediate vicinity, but we do not know the exact place and date of his birth. He first appears, on April 19, 1607, with 11 seafaring companions, in the little church of Saint Ethelburga in London, partaking of holy communion prior to embarkation on his first recorded voyage. He disappears from view in the mists of the great Hudson bay on June 22, 1611, set adrift with a few comrades by a mutinous crew to face the terrors of an unknown fate. There is no authentic portrait of him.

Men of the name of Hudson were intimately connected with navigation, and probably Henry Hudson had had extensive training in the service of the English Muscovy Company before it entrusted one of its valuable ships to his command. The nearest ancestor who can be claimed for Henry Hudson with any strong probability of accuracy, is an alderman of London named Henry Hudson, who is thought to have been the navigator's grandfather.

That Henry Hudson had a wife and children we learn from his contract with the Dutch East India Company in 1609, and that one of his children was a young son appears probable from the fact that he had with him on his first, second, and fourth voyages a boy named John Hudson.

It is evident that Hudson belonged to a prominent family, stood high in the esteem of the Muscovy Company and had some standing at court, for on his last voyage he promised to have one Henry Green made a member of the Prince of Wales Guard, and, in 1612, vessels were sent out in search of him by the Prince of Wales' orders.

Hudson made four voyages of which we have records. The first, second and fourth were under English auspices, and the third under Dutch.

The first was made from April 23 to the 15, 1607, in the employment of the English Muscovy Company in an effort to reach China by passing between Greenland and Spitsbergen and across the polar region. His ship was named the Hopewell. He reached a height of 81 deg. 30 min., a point nearer the pole than any other navigator up to that time, but, baffled by the Arctic ice, he returned to the Thames about 4½ months after he started.

In 1608, from April 22 to Aug. 26, he made another voyage under the same auspices, probably in the same ship, and with the same object. At first he tried to pass between Spitsbergen and Nova Zembla and reached a height of 75 deg. 30 min., but was defeated by the ice. Then he returned southward and tried to find a way through the Nova Zembla group but failed. Thereupon he returned to England.

In 1609, Hudson entered the service of the Dutch East India Company and made his third historic voyage on the Half Moon.

On April 17, 1610, Hudson started on his last voyage, having been fitted out by a new English company formed under the auspices of the Muscovy Company, the English East India Company and a number of patrons among the nobility. His ship was named the Discoverer. His

object was to search for a northwest route to the Pacific ocean through what is now called Hudson's strait. In the following August he entered Hudson's bay, spent the remainder of the season exploring it and wintered there. During the winter Hudson's crew became violently disaffected with their master. They found fault with their limited allowance of provisions; they found fault with the strong discipline which he tried to enforce, and they found fault with his plans to continue his search for a westward passage when spring came. At length, on June 22, 1611, when in the eastern part of Hudson bay, south of Cape Wolstenholme, the crew broke out in open mutiny. By force they put Henry Hudson, John Hudson and seven others, mostly sick and disabled, into the shallop. In the boat were also a gun, some powder and shot, an iron pot, some meal, a chest of carpenter tools and a few other things. The mutineers then cut the shallop adrift and sailed away. Whither the great navigator and his companions went and what became of them no one knows. The mutineers—such as escaped the attacks of the Eskimos—reached Ireland Sept. 6, 1611. Returning to England they were at first imprisoned; but later they appear to have been released without further punishment.

All four of Hudson's recorded voyages were failures so far as their original object was concerned, for he discovered neither a northeast nor a northwest passage to the East Indies, but their secondary results were very important. His discoveries of the Arctic whale fisheries in his first two voyages led to the establishment of valuable sea industries both among the English and the Dutch. The third voyage led to the settlement of New Netherland. And the fourth led to profitable traffic with the natives of Hudson's bay.

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

The property at 1108 Boylston street, Back Bay, has been sold by William A. Woodman and A. Wilbert Starratt to Charles D. Kissock. There is a single brick house and 2200 square feet of land, having a combined tax valuation of \$17,000. Louis W. Ewald was the broker in the transaction. The same grantors have also disposed of their holdings at 24, 50, 120 and 122 Stedman street, Brookline, consisting of two single houses and one double house. The purchaser is William Canavan of Malden, who buys for investment. The assessors' rating is \$30,700.

FEDERAL TRUST TAKES LEASE.

By the first of next year the Federal Trust Company will be occupying beautiful new quarters in the new William Lawrence Building at the junction of Devonshire and Water streets, which will be completed by Dec. 1. Through Codman & Street, the trust company has taken a lease for a long term of years. C. W. Whittier & Co. represented the owners.

CHANGES IN THE SOUTH END.

James H. Watts has sold his property at 178 Harrison avenue, South End, comprising a 3½-story brick building and 1650 square feet of land. The location is near Harvard street. The lot is taxed on \$3700 and the whole is rated by the assessors at \$6700.

Title to 5 Barry park, off Barry street, Dorchester, has passed from William T. Henderson to Gertrude Jones. The large frame house occupies 2850 square feet and is assessed on 40 cents a foot.

ROXBURY—DORCHESTER.

John W. Day has sold to Caroline Fein the property at 57 Beach Glen street, running through to Thwing street, Roxbury. It consists of a frame house and 6100 square feet of land. The whole is assessed on \$4100.

Through the office of R. S. Barrows, final papers have passed in the sale of the estate at 7 Rutledge street, West

Roxbury. It consists of a frame two-story dwelling of eight rooms, with all modern improvements, and 10,370 feet of land, rated at \$1800. The property is assessed as a whole for \$4800, but the selling price was in excess of that amount. Gertrude E. Keyes conveys to Archie W. Campbell, who buys for a home and will occupy about Oct. 1.

A lot of vacant land, situated near the junction of Geneva avenue and Oakley streets, Dorchester, has been sold by Frederick J. Rockwell to Lorain J. Henry. It contains 443 square feet and is assessed on 40 cents a foot.

Mary L. Coveney has sold to Mary Murry her property situated at 4 Darling street, Dorchester. It consists of a large frame house and 4440 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$4200, of which \$1000 is on the land. The purchaser buys for a home. Rush & Co. were the brokers.

Title to 5 Barry park, off Barry street, Dorchester, has passed from William T. Henderson to Gertrude Jones. The large frame house occupies 2850 square feet and is assessed on 40 cents a foot.

GENERAL JANUARY ELECTION IF ENGLISH LORDS VETO BILL.

LONDON—If the House of Lords rejects the budget, a general election will be held in January, when the new registry of voters will be ready. This announcement is made semi-officially.

There is a growing feeling among the Liberals, however, that the upper House will not take this step. One influence making for peace is the King, who is averse to having an acute constitutional issue raised. Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne are also believed to favor the House of Lords passing the budget.

The more ardent tariff reformers, on the other hand, demand its rejection, and it is expected that their representatives in the Lords, led by Lord Milner, will urge this policy.

The upper House in the meantime is further aggravating the Liberals. Lord

Lansdowne, while persuading the Lords not to reject the Irish land bill, has promised to support the drastic amendments to this measure when it reached the committee stage.

C. R. BABSON TAKES OWN LIFE.

Charles R. Babson, a patent attorney, with an office at room 8, 24 Congress street, today took his own life. A woman who went to clean his office this morning made the discovery. Mr. Babson was for 30 years resident of the West End.

RODDE ISLAND FLOWER SHOW.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual fall exhibition of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society opened today in Columbia Hall, Weybosset street, and will conclude tomorrow evening.

PROVES TELEPHONE TO BE OUTSTRIPPING USE OF TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON—If all the telephone and telegraph wire used in the United States were extended in a single line it would encircle the earth at the equator more than 600 times. Yet in the analysis of this statement lies the plain reason for the hesitation displayed by the general public of late years about investing its money in the securities of the commercial telegraph companies.

The United States census has just completed a collection and collation of figures on this subject which are significant. The first telegraph line in the United States was opened for business in 1844, and 32 years later the telephone was introduced. In 1880 the telegraph companies had in operation 291,213 miles of wire, while the telephone companies had but 34,305 miles. Twelve years later the telegraph companies had expanded to 1,318,550 miles, but the telephone had come by that time to use 4,004,451 miles in its daily business.

The telephone companies employ more than five times as many people as the telegraph companies. In fact, the latter concerns, in the period from 1902 to 1907, increased the total number of their employees only 407, or 1.5 per cent. When the immense increase in their capital stock and bonds in the same period is taken into consideration together with these slight figures in increase in labor employed the reason is apparent why the telegraph companies are not regarded as the very best investments in the country. What the enormous increase in capital was for is not revealed by the researches of the census office, but it certainly does not appear to have been for the purpose of building new lines extensively or of adding largely to the working force employed.

The increase in the wire mileage of the telephone systems during the five years referred to was more than six times as great as the total amount of wire added to the telegraph business since the date when the first statistics concerning the industry were gathered in 1880. The development of the long-distance 'phone and the fast increasing use of it both for commercial purposes and for railroad train operation, indicate a still further curtailment of the expansion of the telegraph business.

BOSTON IS GAINING IN ORIENTAL TRADE, SAYS BRITISH ENVOY

Oriental trade in this city is increasing according to the report for 1908 of F. P. Leary, British consul in Boston, a copy of which has just been forwarded to the United States bureau of statistics at Washington. He says:

"Shippers in the Orient seem to think Boston the most convenient port at which to land consignments for the interior, and whereas steamers formerly landed from 500 to 800 tons of freight, they now discharge on an average from 3000 to 3500 tons each."

The report deals with grain markets, crops, wool, dairy products, etc., in considerable detail. It states that there are openings in New England for extending British trade in chemicals, coal, china, glass and earthenware, cutlery, linens, hats, haberdashery, canes, boat motors, metal ornaments, jewelry, etc.

Referring to the coastwise commerce of Boston, the report says "last year was one of the dullest in history for sailing vessels."

Mr. Leary estimates the population of Greater Boston within a radius of 15 miles from the State House, at more than 1,350,000.

Referring to auctions of woolen and cotton manufactures last year, the report says: "It was found on repeated occasions that in spite of depression really desirable commodities continue to bring remunerative prices."

As for the jewelry factories at Attleboro, the report says the outlook is good.

Labor legislation and court decisions, trade unions and wages are dealt with briefly. During the past four or five years rents in Boston have not changed much, but they have increased considerably in the suburbs, according to the report. This is said to be partly due to the new building laws and the consequent decline of building.

At Railroad Terminals

The Pullman private car "Edgemere," occupied by Howard Willette and party, passed through Boston on the New Haven's Hartford line express, en route from York Harbor, Me., to New York city.

Yesterday practically wound up the summer vacation traffic. The records at both the North and South stations show that the volume of business handled, both passenger and baggage, was the largest in Boston terminal history.

The Boston & Maine is laying new steel through Somerville on the southern division.

Traffic on the Boston & Albany is unusually heavy on account of the opening of Wellesley College.

F. A. Butler, road foreman of engines, New York Central lines, is in Montreal on a ten days' vacation.

J. A. McNall, second track train director, tower "A," North station, is spending his vacation traveling through the West and Northwest. During his absence Albert Mott is filling his place.

ITALY SOON TO TAKE MEASURES TO LIMIT NAVAL ARMAMENTS

ROME—A new move for the international limitation of naval armaments is to be undertaken shortly in Italy.

It was learned today that King Victor and Foreign Minister Tittoni have had this matter under discussion for several weeks and have agreed to take it up with the German chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, on the latter's coming visit to Italy.

Undaunted by the failure of King Edward to induce the German Kaiser, his royal nephew, to agree to limitation of armaments under an international agreement, King Victor is said to be hopeful of showing the German chancellor that the present policy of naval expansion means the inevitable bankruptcy of not only those nations which are leading in the race—Germany and England—but of the smaller powers, which are forced to make proportionate increases in their navies.

The telephone companies employ more than five times as many people as the telegraph companies. In fact, the latter concerns, in the period from 1902 to 1907, increased the total number of their employees only 407, or 1.5 per cent. When the immense increase in their capital stock and bonds in the same period is taken into consideration together with these slight figures in increase in labor employed the reason is apparent why the telegraph companies are not regarded as the very best investments in the country. What the enormous increase in capital was for is not revealed by the researches of the census office, but it certainly does not appear to have been for the purpose of building new lines extensively or of adding largely to the working force employed.

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*****RATES*****

One insertion, 12 cents a line,
three or more insertions, 10 cents
a line.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

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Back Bay, or, if preferred, a repre-
sentative will call on you to dis-
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REAL ESTATE

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fireplace, set tubs, fireplace, gas, storm doors,
over 16,000 ft. of land, near centre, in fine
neighborhood, on high land; price \$8000.
SMALL & HATCH.

FOR SALE—Eight-room house, bath, furnace,
range, set tubs, fireplace, gas; 7500 ft. of land;
price \$3500; \$200 cash; \$25 per month.

FOR SALE—House, 12 rooms, each
valued \$1000, \$2000, \$2400, \$2500, \$2800;
\$2500, \$3000 and \$3500; these are good
bargains; see them before they are sold.
SMALL & HATCH, 543 Main st.

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Sea

An ideal spot for all-the-year-
round homes, combining seashore
and country.

Carriage in waiting to take visitors
to the property. Terms favorable.

Don't fail to visit this most ac-
cessible and delightful suburb of
greater Boston. You will be cap-
tivated with the outlook.

Only 13 Minutes From the
South Station. Train Service
Unexcelled.

Charles M. Conant

Suite 640-642 Old South Building,
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NEW YORK REAL ESTATE

is the best possible in-
vestment for estate or
private funds.

Because, besides paying a hand-
some income, it is constantly in-
creasing in value.

FOR EXAMPLE
We have a private house. Rent-
ed for \$1000 per month. Price
FOR SALE FOR..... \$31,000.
THE MORTGAGE IS..... \$31,000.
It pays \$1100 net, or 10%.

THIS PROPERTY SHOULD
DOUBLE IN VALUE.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.
410 COLUMBUS AVE., NEW YORK.
Cor. Sist. st.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

FRUIT—PRODUCE

Steamer Arrivals.

The Norfolk steamer is expected to
dock at 1 p.m. today. She has no fruit
or produce.

The Philadelphia steamer arrived this
morning at 8:31 o'clock.

The Norfolk steamer due in Boston
tomorrow has 70 barrels potatoes, 40
crates pineapples and 250 bags peanuts.

The Savannah steamer Memphis, due
in Boston Friday, has 34 boxes grape
fruit.

The steamer Espara, from Port
Limon, C. R., with cargo of bananas, is
due here Tuesday, Oct. 5.

Potatoes by Rail.

Potatoes from Aroostook county, Maine,
passed Bangor (24 hours, closing 8 o'clock;
a. m. Tuesday); One car for Boston and
7 cars for other points; (24 hours, closing
8 o'clock this morning); 26 cars for Bos-
ton and 55 cars for other points.

Receipts All Sources Past 24 Hours.

Seventeen cars and 10 barrels potatoes,
550 barrels apples, 110 boxes pears, 17
crates cauliflower, 1817 crates and 200
baskets peaches, 963 crates cantaloupes,
460 boxes grape fruit, 509 baskets plums,
958 barrels sweet potatoes, 515 bags
beans, 2 cars onions, 1554 boxes Cali-
fornia oranges, 253 barrels cranberries,
71,404 baskets, 8 boxes and 8468 crates
grapes, 1000 crates prunes.

New York Fruit News.

The market at Tuesday's sale of Cali-
fornia oranges was weak and without
quotable change in prices.

The sales advertised for today are as
follows:

Twenty-nine cars California deciduous
fruit, 1000 boxes California oranges and
grape fruit, 7869 boxes lemons per
steamer Europa, 6000 boxes lemons per
steamer Principe di Piemonte, 460 boxes
lemons per steamer Taormina, 300 boxes
lemons per steamer Virginia, 180 boxes
lemons per steamer Ultima, 160 boxes
lemons per steamer Virginia, 1163 boxes
219 boxes Almeria grapes per steamer
Madonna, 300 crates Havam pineapples,
200 half crates Valencia onions, 40 half
boxes Paest melons, 131 boxes Porto
Rico grape fruit, 536 boxes Porto Rico
oranges, 2061 boxes Porto Rico oranges
and grape fruit, 344 boxes Porto Rico
pineapples and 150 boxes Florida grape
fruit.

PROVISIONS

Eastern Pork Market.

Fresh ribs 16½c, short cut ribs 16c,
fresh shoulders 12c, fresh skinned
shoulders 13c, smoked shoulders 13c,
sausage, medium 13½c, small 14c.
Frankfort 10½c, Bologna 8½c, pressed
ham 15c, plain and sweet pickled shoul-
ders 13c, plain pickled briskets 13½c,
bacon 19½c, smoked ham, large 15½c,
small 15½c, skinned 16½c, boiled 22c,
lard, leaf rendered 15½c, pure 14c, com-
pound 9½c, barrel pork, heavy backs
\$26.25, medium backs \$26, light backs
\$25.75, long cuts \$26.50, lean ends \$28,
beef pork \$21.25.

Boston receipts past 24 hours: Beef,

REAL ESTATE

MELROSE

FOR SALE—House of 12 rooms, in per-
fect condition, brick, steam heat, range,
fireplace, set tubs, fireplace, gas, storm doors,
over 16,000 ft. of land, near centre, in fine
neighborhood, on high land; price \$8000.
SMALL & HATCH.

FOR SALE—Eight-room house, bath, furnace,
range, set tubs, fireplace, gas; 7500 ft. of land;
price \$3500; \$200 cash; \$25 per month.

FOR SALE—House, 12 rooms, each
valued \$1000, \$2000, \$2400, \$2500, \$2800;
\$2500, \$3000 and \$3500; these are good
bargains; see them before they are sold.
SMALL & HATCH, 543 Main st.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

J. W. COOK & SON CO.
Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation
and Moved in and Out of the City.
OFFICE 2½ PARK SQ., BOSTON

Telephone 1756 Oxford.

Heated Apartments
CAMBRIDGE

BURTON HALLS, new, ready October 1; 18
various, charming, heated; laundry with
steam, direct, private exchange telephone
system, waiting room, etc.

BROMLEY COURT, near the Colleges, ex-
clusive neighborhood; 12 rooms, 2000 ft. of land;
very convenient, including fireplaces.

LOCKMOR APARTMENTS, new, ready
Oct. 1, near the Charles river; very modern

and comfortable; 12 rooms, 2000 ft. of land.

Apply to GEORGE A. GILES, 689 Mass.
ave., Cambridge.

If You Wish

Make an appointment with us, and we will
take you around and show you our new
apartments and stores.

CENTRAL HILL, 675 CENTRAL SQ.,
TELEPHONE 675 CAMBRIDGE.
DAVIS SQ., SOMERVILLE.

EXCELSIOR, 2½ PARK SQ., BOSTON.

EXCELSIOR, 2½

Bulls Send Prices Soaring in New York Market, Closing Steady

NEW HIGH RECORDS ARE MADE BY NEW YORK STOCKS

Steel Issues, Atchison and Pennsylvania Are Active in the Trading, the Volume of Business Being Large.—Rotary Ring and Eastern Steamship Are Higher.

Much buoyancy was manifested in the early sales on the New York stock exchange today. The London market for American securities was strong and the influence was for higher prices in Wall street. Both the junior and senior issues of U. S. Steel made new high records, the common selling up to 90%, and the preferred to 130%. Other new records were made and the entire market was strong.

A report was current on the street to the effect that the plan of the Steel pool included boosting of the price of Steel preferred about 10 points, while the common was being unloaded. In November, 1903, the preferred sold down as low as 49%. If the investor at that time had held his stock to the present time he would have a profit of \$81 a share, in addition to the 7 per cent dividends which the security has paid ever since the organization of the company. The common has increased in price about the same amount, but the dividend returns have been small during that time. The street insists that the rate on the common will be increased to 4 per cent at the next meeting of the directors, and the strength of the stock is a pretty good indication that their expectations will be fulfilled. It was also freely predicted that the stock will go to par before it shows much of a decline.

NATIONAL CARBON IS DOING WELL

Earnings of the Company Are Such as to Make It Unnecessary to Carry Through Plan for Financing.

CHICAGO—Affairs of the National Carbon Company, according to those who keep in touch with those matters, are in splendid shape and the earnings are larger than ever before. It is understood that the financing plan considered by the directors some months ago has been abandoned.

At the beginning of the year it was believed that it would be necessary to adjust the capitalization in a manner that would furnish additional working capital, but the increase in business since that time has been gradual, and satisfactory arrangements have been made to take care of the gains.

The company is said to be sold ahead for delivery well into next year, and electrical industries in United States and in Europe are showing steady increases in their demands for supplies, etc. It is expected that 1910 will be the year for the greatest activity in general trade this country has ever known, and insiders confidently predict 6 per cent and possibly 7 per cent dividends for Carbon common before 1911.

The stock has maintained a strong position in the market for a long time, the price keeping well above 95. It is a 4 per cent stock.

PATTEN DENIES HE SOLD COTTON

NEW YORK—Contradicting reports that he has been a heavy seller of cotton, James A. Patten has sent the following message to Hart Taylor, his representative here:

"It is absolutely untrue. I authorize you to deny the story. I have not sold one bale."

DIVIDENDS

The Combination Fraction Mining Company of Nevada declared a dividend of 10 cents per share.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share.

The Library Bureau has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock series A and B, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 13/4 per cent on its preferred stock and a dividend of 31/2 per cent on the deferred accumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 15.

The directors of the National Union bank of this city have increased the bank's dividend rate from 7 per cent per annum to 8 per cent, by declaring a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, as against 31/2 per cent heretofore paid. The dividend is payable Oct. 1.

THE COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened firmer to 15 points higher: October 13.25@13.28, December 13.31@13.32, January 13.30@13.32, February 13.35@13.36, March 13.38@13.39.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton: Business demand fair, prices firm. American middling uplands 7.32. Sales 15,000; none for speculation and export. Receipts 42,000, 42,000 American. Futures opened quiet and steady. Tenders now 400.

COTTON EXCHANGE REMAINS OPEN.

NEW YORK—The petition to close the New York Cotton Exchange early on Thursday for the military parade has been laid on the table.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	83 1/2	83	82	83
Am. Biscuit	46 1/2	46	45	45
Am. Car & Found.	70	70	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am. C & F pf.	118 1/2	118	117 1/2	118 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	29	30 1/2	29	29
Am. Feeders	39	39 1/2	39	39
Am. Locomotive	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am. Linen	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am. Smelt & Ref. Re.	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	99 1/2
Am. Smelt & Ref. Re. pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. St. Fr. now.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am. Sugar	135	135	133 1/2	134
Am. Tel. & Tel.	145	145	144 1/2	144 1/2
Amacanda	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atchison	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Atchison pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
At. Coast Line	157	157	156	156
Balt. & Ohio	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Brooklyn Rap Tr.	80	81 1/2	80	80 1/2
Canadian Pacific	185 1/2	185 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/2
Central Leather	46 1/2	46	46	46 1/2
Central Leather pf.	111 1/2	111	110 1/2	111 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	84 1/2	85	84 1/2	85
Chi. & Alton	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Col. Fuel & Iron	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	46
Com. Products	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Com. Gas	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Del. & Hudson	193	193	192 1/2	192 1/2
Dev. & Rio Grande	47	47 1/2	47	47
Erie	34	34	32 1/2	33 1/2
General Electric	168 1/2	169 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
GT Nat. Gas	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
GT Nat. Ore cts.	84	84	83	83
Illinois Central	153 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Inter-Mer. pf.	48 1/2	48	48 1/2	48 1/2
Kansas City So.	46	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Kansas & Texas	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Louis & Nash	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Missouri Pacific	70	71	69 1/2	69 1/2
National Lead	90 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
N. R. M. 2d pref.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
N. Y. Central	138	138	136 1/2	137 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
N. Y. & Western	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Northern Pacific	157	157	156 1/2	156 1/2
Northwestern	193	193	192 1/2	192 1/2
Ontario & Western	49 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
People's Gas	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Pennsylvania	149 1/2	151 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	51	51	51	51
Reading	168 1/2	170 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Repub. Steel	49	49	48	48
Rock Island	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Rock Island pf.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Southern Ry. & L.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Southern Steamer	133 1/2	134	133 1/2	134
Southern Ry. & L. new	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
S. Y. & H. & H. & C.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Union Pacific	217 1/2	208 1/2	206 1/2	208 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	108	108	108 1/2	108 1/2
U. S. Rubber	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
U. S. Rubber pf.	122	122	121 1/2	121 1/2
U. S. Steel	90	90	89	89
U. S. Steel pf.	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Wabash	51 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Western Union	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Westinghouse	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

	BONDS.	Opening	High	Low
Am. T & C	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchison gen. 4s	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Den & Rio Grande fd.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Inter-Mer. 4 1/2s	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s new	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s new	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2s new	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. & C.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Penn. cts. 1915	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Penn. cts. 1915	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Reading ren 4s	100	100	100	100
Rock Island 4s	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Southern Ry. & L.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Union Pacific 4s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Union Pacific cts.	118	118	118	118
U. S. Steel 5s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Wabash 4s	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening	Closing	Bid	Asked
2s registered	100 1/2			

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

The Senior Partner

"Education is an antidote for anarchy" is a saying of Daniel K. Parsons, who the West knows as the benefactor of small colleges. A poor Vermont boy, he was not himself able to have more than a year at college, and after the millions began to roll in, through his foresight of the value of Michigan timber lands, he and his wife resolved to spend their fortune on helping small colleges. He is now in his ninetieth year and says he has given away all he had. His work for Berea College, Kentucky, is typical. The fees there are now merely nominal. Board is \$1.30 a week. Here are educated the so-called "mountain whites," the people of a fine stock and worth educating. He tells of one girl whom he helped to Chicago, where she earned \$200. She returned home and sent four sisters and a brother to Berea and educated them on that money.

There are now 42 colleges and schools on his list. They are in Vermont, West Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Turkey. Mr. Carnegie calls Dr. Parsons the "senior" partner in giving." Dr. Parsons feels that these small colleges are doing better work as educators than the big universities, where the life is too luxurious and work is a secondary consideration with many students. His only requirement in the college he helps is that it shall be in earnest and be of a Christian denomination. He himself is not a church member, but sees in Christianity the hope of the world.

Discovery of a Greco

A despatch from Toledo announces that a fine painting by Greco, in a good state of preservation, has been discovered.

Domenico Theotocouli, commonly known as El Greco, was Greek painter of the sixteenth century. It is claimed that Titian was his master. At the age of 22 El Greco was engaged in painting in Toledo. Having been summoned by Philip II. to assist in the decoration of the Escorial, he struck out a new line and aimed at greater originality; it is said, with unfortunate results. He, however, continued to be held in great repute in Spain, and became the founder of a school, of which the disciples are said to have excelled the master. He practised sculpture and architecture, as well as painting.—Exchange.

Whoever would accomplish great things must divest objects of their materiality—otherwise he will perform nothing great.—Maxwell.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herald der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID
In the United States, Canada and Mexico:
Daily, one year, \$5.00
Daily, six months, 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

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Old-Fashioned Staircase



STAIRCASE IN BLANDFORD COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE.

Beautiful stairways were features of the colonial houses of New England, and they are being reproduced and imitated in many of the modern residences. The staircase illustrated herewith is in the former summer home of Mrs. Josephine E. S. Porter of Hartford, located in Blandford, Mass. The house is now occupied by the Blandford Country Club.

Too Much Education

Mr. D. and his two boys were out at the woodpile one morning when their neighbor, Mr. H., on his way to town, reined up for a short chat. Mr. H. asked his neighbor what he expected to do this year.

"Do," exclaimed Mr. D., "just what we have been doing all our lives—make a crop—what else can we do?"

Mr. H. argued that it did not pay to farm. Taking out his daybook and pencil he made some figures which he insisted would bring the family out in debt.

The farmer replied, "Well, I haven't got an education like you, but guess we will go ahead and farm as usual."

The following November Mr. H. was coming from town one evening when his neighbor accosted him with, "Say, Bob, I was just thinking about those figures you made. It's true we got nothing to brag on, but there is corn in the crib, hay in the loft, a stack of fodder close by, a few hogs in the pen to make our bacon, besides potatoes and turnips put up for the winter, and I can't help but be thankful that too much education hadn't figured us out of a living."

Industrial Training Needed

The efficiency of the German workman, due to continuation schools, has increased to such an extent that German investigators feel warranted in considering American competition negligible. (Annals of American Academy of Social Science, 1909.) These same German investigators declare that the efficiency of the American workman has decreased in the last 10 years. Our own American consul-general to Berlin, considering the reports of these German investigators, writes in a formal report to this government: "Reduced to its simplest terms these investigators generally conclude that reliance on a general and more or less superficial education together with natural adaptability to fit young men for every walk of life and the lack of specialized study in modern language and the industrial arts, will, if persisted in, neutralize much of the advantage which our country now enjoys."—American Magazine.

A No-Man's-Land

It is very seldom we get news from Kerguelen, the "Island of Desolation," midway between South Africa and Australia. A French ship that spent 15 months there has just arrived in Melbourne loaded with oil extracted from a thousand sea elephants. Part of her cargo she cast overboard. She literally threw oil on the troubled waters. Her captain says he never experienced such frightful weather, and he would not go through it again for "his weight in gold." He did some exploring work, finding indications of gold and coal. Kerguelen belongs to France by right of discovery, but it is practically a no-man's-land.—London Chronicle.

A Reminder of Portugal's Glory

The "most faithful" Manuel II., King of Portugal and of the Algarves, includes in his title that of sovereign lord of Ethiopia, of Arabia, of Persia and of India.

What is worse than raining cats and dogs? Hailing cabs and omnibuses.

THE HOME FORUM

Balloon
of the Brothers Robert

Apropos of the week of aviation at Reims, a Paris contemporary recalls that on Aug. 27, 1783, Prof. Charles and the brothers Robert, mechanicians, were associated in the construction of a balloon of hydrogen of nine meters in diameter, built to raise a car and one or two passengers. It was for some time exposed and suspended in Salle des Tuilleries in front of the chateau.

The ascent was fixed for Nov. 28, but an explosion caused the ascent to be delayed until Dec. 1, 1783—a red letter day in the history of Paris. At midday the subscribers, who paid four louis each for their seats, took their places in the enclosure around the fountain. The common people at three francs each occupied seats in the other part of the garden. Engravings of various kinds celebrated the great day, some very clever and others insane. From these pictures, or rather from the legend below them, we learn that 600,000 persons witnessed this epoch-making event. The roofs of the neighboring houses and the windows were crowded, and also the Pont Royal and the Place Louis XV.

Suddenly the booming of cannon is heard; all doubts disappear. Charles approaches Etienne Montgolfier and presents him with a little captive balloon. "To you, Monsieur," says he, "belong the honor of showing to us the course of the heavens." The crowd appreciated this delicate compliment to the father of aviation, and the applause was loud and prolonged. The balloon rose toward the northeast, and its emerald green was seen in all its beauty in the sun. The ascent was made in silence, concentrated by the emotion and surprise of all who witnessed it. When the ropes were released M. Robert had only to cast out 17 pounds of sand for the balloon to rise.—London Globe.

Peary certainly deserved success, for no man has been more determined to wrest from nature her most closely guarded secret than he. He began his career as an Arctic explorer 24 years ago, and so long ago as 1886 he made his notable survey of the great inland ice-cap of Greenland, penetrating on this occasion to a point 100 miles inland from the ice edge and reaching an elevation of 7525 feet above sea-level, a triumph of endurance in those latitudes.—Westminster Gazette.

An Attractive Device

Road authorities are interested in a novel machine now being tested on race courses in France. The machine is a two-wheeled vehicle with electro magnets suspended close to the ground from the axle, which picks up nails and small bits of metal sometimes so costly to owners of racing stock. They look to a general use of the device on American automobile thoroughfares in this country to diminish the number of tire punctures.—Popular Mechanics.

Never brood over thyself; never stop short in thyself; but cast thy whole self, even this very care which distresseth thee, on God. Be not anxious about little things, if thou wouldest learn to trust God with thine all. Act upon faith in little things; commit thy daily cares and anxieties to Him and He will strengthen thy faith for any greater trials. Rather, give thy whole self into God's hands and so trust Him to take care of thee in all lesser things, as being His, for His own sake, whose thou art.—E. B. Pusey.

It is sometimes facetiously remarked in Mexico that "Paris is the Mexican's heaven." This humorous saying reminds one of the finite, limited and more or less materialistic concept of heaven which many have entertained in the not very remote past. Because the human mind views all things from a material and finite point of view until sense impressions are corrected by spiritual truth, it is quite to be expected that the ordinary mortal might easily have a mental picture of heaven as a locality. It is no exaggeration, therefore, to say that unnumbered persons have believed heaven to be as definitely located as some place in the objective universe may be, if not actually as precisely defined as some particular spot on the surface of this earth. That this belief prevailed, to some extent at least, in the time of Christ Jesus is indicated by his very positive declaration, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for behold the kingdom of God is within you." Other declarations of Jesus were to the effect that heaven is "at hand," and never had he say anything to indicate that heaven is a locality nor that it is something necessarily removed from present experience or separated by the grave from those on this plane of existence.

Christian Science is enabling its students to understand better than they were able to understand before they began the study of Christian Science what Jesus meant when he said, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," and, "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you." It is evident to them that if heaven is at hand, as Jesus said, it cannot then be some place which must be reached in the future after passing through the experience of death. It is becoming plain to them that if heaven is the kingdom of God, and God is good, death, which is admittedly evil, could not possibly be an

inevitable prerequisite to its establishment. They are discerning more and more clearly the fact that if the kingdom of God is within, as Jesus said, then it certainly is not a place of thing. Surely the kingdom of God could not be within material personality. So wonderful a state as the heavenly state could not make its abode in the human heart or brain. Then what did Jesus mean when he said that heaven is within? Heaven, according to Christian Science, is harmony. Harmony cannot exist without righteousness, or rightness, which is the result or effect of right thinking. Right thinking is the activity of Mind, the Mind or intelligence which is commonly called God. As this Mind becomes active in the consciousness of man, and in the proportion that this is so, the kingdom of God is established "within" man. In other words, to the extent that man reflects the divine intelligence, or the Mind that was in Christ Jesus, in thought, word and deed, to that extent is man in heaven or heaven is in man. It will be seen that if this is true, heaven may not be gained by dying, nor by going somewhere or anywhere. Heaven, harmony, is right here and now in the present experience of those whose lives are ordered by and adjusted to the divine Principle of being.

Because heaven is recognized by Christian Scientists as a present state of the Mind which is divine, it is easy for them to see that what is known as hell, being the opposite of heaven, is a condition of the human mind, or of mortal belief. Hell, therefore, is not a place to which people who do not behave in accordance with certain standards of right will go after death. It is not a place where those who pass from earth will be punished eternally for the temporal sins they have committed or the mistakes they have made. It is not a "burning fiery furnace" in which physical or mental punishment is inflicted by a personal devil. Hell is a mistake, mortal, finite,

sinful condition of human belief. It is a state of wrong or erroneous thinking, which is part of the belief in existence, separated from God and carries with it inevitable punishment for its victims so long as it is allowed by them to continue or believed by them to be a reality. Those who have been in this hell, or who have seemed to be in it, will admit that to human sense it has been very real and very distressing. They will also be quite willing to see that it is essentially mental. Therefore it will be seen that escape from hell may not be had by going somewhere or anywhere. There is no escape from the hell of wrong thinking and acting or the agony which it includes except through right thinking and acting.

Wrong motives and desires do not originate with the individual but are imposed upon him, so to speak, by the evil one or one evil. They come to him as evil suggestions for him to accept or reject. He may accept them and suffer the consequences, or reject them and enjoy the reward of so doing. Every man has the God-given power to resist evil and to refuse to be victimized or duped by its suggestions. If he is faithful his recompense is certain. St. John knew

AROUND THE RADIATOR

"Just when winter is coming on, too; most untimely," remarked Prisms. (Prisms, because he is as precise as prunes and prisms and also given to looking for the rainbow in every cloud.)

"I'm interested in keeping things cheerful in the fall," said the Schoolma'am. "Who is looking backward now?"

"It is the New York Times. A correspondent utters ungrateful and vindictive sentiments against the steam radiator, asking how to get around its ugliness. The Times answers:

"Not even darkness will make an effective screen for a radiator. Turning the lights out as your visitor enters won't help. If he cannot see it he will still know it is there. There is something uncanny and compelling about the insistent ubiquity of the radiator.

"What is even worse about the radiator than its domination of the situation to the exclusion of everything else in the room is its lack of facial and vocal beauty. Unattractive as are its features, its voice is still more unpleasant. If it faulces that it is unnoticed, though, unfortunately, it never is and cannot be—it has no compunction about interrupting the most intimate conversation with a few boorish and irrelevant remarks, uttered in its guttural, rumbling voice, or even calling attention to itself by a poignant hiss. Its manners are coarse, its voice disconcerting, its appearance repulsive, and its contemptuous glare offensive."

"Even if it could be disguised by hanging lambrequins on it or festooning it with family portraits or running electric light clusters around it, what good would it do? Its revolting snort on the wild wall it gives when somebody in the cellar hits it with a hammer would be all the more terrifying if uttered from a hiding

place or through a disguise. We know of nothing that will really better it except demolition."

"What are you reading from?" asked Petermarias.

The American Radiator Magazine.

Very good natured of it, too. It quotes the Times and advises it to consider what home would be without the radiator, and says that any one who will stroke the radiator kindly now and then and give it a coat of modern enamel to match the paper and make it feel at home will find it a tractable and docile servant of his needs."

"Well," says Damigella (Italian for young lady), "give me the open wood fire, or even a Franklin stove. How can home be home with only a mass of metal to the family to gather round?"

"Romantic youth," laughed Peter. "The family circle gathers nowadays around the reading lamp. The fireside belongs to the days when people had to tell stories to amuse each other. Now we read them for ourselves."

"Yes, but how unsocial," interposed Solidarity. (His outward proportions as well as his friendly nature have won him the name.) "Reading aloud is the way—and talk between—just as we do. That's the right mean between the silly talk of most non-reading folk and the selfishness of bookworms. The right kind of a newspaper or magazine or book jogs everybody's mental elbow and sets him thinking. Then the chat in the family circle becomes worth while."

"Curious," observed the Schoolma'am, "how we always get down to a moral, even when we start out with a mere sputter of a steam radiator."

"There's always thought in everything," replied the Misanthrope. "Jolly good fun to follow out the connections of things, too, and see how the thoughts in things keep step with the thoughts in people. As for example,"—Damigella comes in with a plate of fudge—"I was just thinking I'd like something tasty and here's the thing that fits the thought."

"The dish was father to that thought," says Damigella, presenting the plate.

"You smelled it."

Beautiful Parliament House

The youngest Parliament of the world

will soon, says a Paris contemporary, be installed in the most beautiful palace of which deputies and senators have ever dreamed. The Ottoman Legislature is the Parliament referred to. The Sultan, Mehmet V., has placed at the disposition of the representatives of the people the magnificent palace of Tcherezan, situated upon the Bosphorus a short distance from the palace of Dolma Baghche, the residence of the present Padishah. The palace of Tcherezan was constructed by the Sultan Aziz from the plans of an Armenian architect, Serikz Bey Ballian, at the enormous cost of £2,750,000.

The building is entirely of white marble, with colonnades and balustrades of marbles of diverse colors. The interior is in keeping with the exterior. Magnificent gilded halls and spacious saloons, monumental staircases. The apartments are constructed to receive the full light of day.—Exchange.

The Porter's Test

A Highland farmer once handed a parcel in at a Scottish railway office. Do you think," he asked the man in charge, "that it's well enough tied to trust going in the van?" "Well, I'll see," answered the porter, dropping it with a crash. "I'll get that here, an' it'll get that at the junction"—giving it another bang—"an' it'll get that at Dundee," banging it so furiously that the contents scattered all over the floor. "If it be going no further than Dundee," he remarked at last, "it'll nae do at all!"—Exchange.

The salary in any business under heaven is not the only, nor indeed the first question. That you should continue to exist is a matter for your own consideration; but that your business should be first honest and second useful are points in which honor and morality are concerned.—Stevenson.

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Children's Department

Old Playthings

There was found the other day at the bottom

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, September 29, 1909.

President Mellen on the Outlook

THE annual report of President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad to the stockholders of that company has more than local or sectional interest in that it indicates a revival of railroad business that must be national in character. It was only after the autumn of 1908 that the improvement on his lines became noticeable, but this, almost imperceptible at first, became "so marked later that, without impairment of the property, the company was able to earn for the year all but \$453,613 of the dividend requirement, or about 7½ per cent on the \$100,000,000 of maximum capital stock outstanding." In other words, the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907 ceased, so far as the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was concerned, in practically one year, although recovery from it was not complete for some months later.

So much for the past. The situation looked decidedly gloomy for a time, but never in all the previous history of the country was there an instance in which trade, commerce and finance righted themselves from a staggering blow so rapidly. And not the least among the many peculiar characteristics of the period was the readiness and ease with which the country adapted itself to the retrenchment and economy that the depression made necessary.

As to the future, it is President Mellen's opinion that his company will do a larger gross business during the ensuing year than ever before in its history. This is simply confirmatory of opinions expressed with regard to future business by the high officials of other railroads, East and West; and these opinions are no more optimistic than were the predictions made by the members of the recent bankers' convention in Chicago.

Massachusetts and New England are particularly interested in President Mellen's reference to the probability of a legitimate merger that will insure to New England a railroad system devoted to its interests. From all appearances, and especially from President Mellen's statement, the problem that for so long a time puzzled and alarmed this section of the country has been solved by the law authorizing the incorporation of a company in this state to hold control of the Boston & Maine railroad for the protection of the people of the commonwealth.

THE spelling of Etah seems to have been reversed in much of this north pole controversy.

The Costa Rican Elections

CIVILISTAS and Republicanos recently faced each other in electoral array upon the presidential issue of Costa Rica, and the Republicanos won. Ricardo Jimenez will be the next President of the republic. This means that a former supreme judge and minister of public instruction, an eminent man of affairs with a diplomatic record, will occupy the chair. And it means a great deal more. For the issues involved in the late elections were of such vital import that for months public opinion throughout isthmian America appeared profoundly concerned in their outcome.

The two parties opposed each other on two great public interests, though it was apparently less a question of platform than of leadership, and the two interests were the question of Costa Rica's neutrality in the chronic isthmian conflicts and the policy toward the United Fruit Company. Never has the first of these questions commanded greater interest than at the present time when the United States government is making a special effort to put order into Central American affairs through the medium of finance. Costa Rica's perseverance in her neutrality is counted upon as indispensable for the success of this policy. The second question has reference to the expired concession of the United Fruit Company; the latter had gained the concession of establishing banana plantations and other enterprises tax-free in return for developing the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica, and this concession, after a period of wonderful progress and mutual benefit, expired last year. The question is now what shall be the future policy toward this great company, which, in the course of its development, could not help acquiring vast political influence.

The two questions are intimately connected. Costa Rica's strict neutrality was essential for the beneficial work of the fruit company, and any deviation from such a policy must affect these large American interests as it must affect the United States policy. That the intention of taxing the company from now on does not, in itself, convey any change in the policy of neutrality is clear; but when it is seen that the Civilistas who under Iglesias opposed this taxation were beaten in the elections notwithstanding the colossal power of the fruit company, it becomes clear that the Republicanos were backed by interests of the first consideration, a conclusion that seems to point to influences outside the republic though not outside Central America. At any rate, the defeat of the Civilistas has clarified the situation, and in isthmian affairs there is no greater element for progress than clarity.

The Opening of Harvard University

AT NINE o'clock tomorrow morning the two hundred and seventy-third school year of the oldest university in America will begin. For the first time in forty years Charles W. Eliot will not be at his post as the active president of the ancient and honorable institution of learning. A. Lawrence Lowell, however, will be at the president's desk, a worthy successor of the latest of the long line of splendid educators who have filled the most exalted chair in the establishment. In a country where so many things well begun come to an early end; where so many things that would be better if left alone to grow and to develop are subject to meddling and to change; where so few institutions have histories that go farther back than that of the republic, contemplation of another opening of Harvard is calculated to inspire one with feelings akin to reverence. In the nearly three centuries of its service in behalf of the liberal arts the university has contributed more than any man can rightly estimate toward giving the section in

which it was founded the tone and character, the assurance and poise, that have made it a potent and at times a dominating influence in the shaping of our national history.

This country has produced too many able men who have been little indebted to the higher schools to hold to the opinion that university education is absolutely necessary to the attainment of success or distinction or lasting fame. On the other hand, this country is too wise not to recognize the fact that while there may have been, and may be, many striking instances in which the self-educated man has outstripped the college-educated, these instances are at best exceptional. As a people we are now ready to acknowledge that university training must be helpful even to those who possess natural ability beyond the common, and that such training cannot be safely despised even by genius. So deeply are we now imbued with the conviction that higher education is desirable that we are all, consciously or unconsciously, looking forward to the time when every girl as well as every boy in the land shall be entitled to a university education free of charge.

Harvard has set the pace in many respects not only for its younger sisters, but for the schools of the country that are below university and college rank. She has conserved and encouraged and stimulated American schooling in all of its grades and courses. Moreover, from her halls have gone out teachers by the score and the hundred to whose arduous, patient, self-sacrificing labor we owe, in very large measure, the upbuilding of the educational system and the educational institutions that have made the United States of America one of the best educated and most enlightened of nations.

IT REQUIRES 40,000,000 candle power of incandescent lights and 2,000,000 candle power of searchlights to illuminate New York nightly during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. We are left in the dark as to the total cost, but of course it is great. It would have to be to measure up to the rest of the show.

No Tariff War With Canada

THE circular issued by the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers Association concerning an alleged impending trade war between the United States and Canada, growing out of the newly imposed duties on print paper and pulp wood, takes altogether a too pessimistic view of the situation. It is made clear by this statement, as it has been made clear before, that our treatment of Canada in respect to granting a reasonable rate of duty on paper made in the Dominion, in view of our desire to obtain a supply of wood pulp from that country, was neither considerate nor friendly. The House had granted a rate that would have been satisfactory, but the Senate, on the demand of Senator Hale, raised it. As a consequence, according to the circular alluded to, "the provinces of Canada now declare that since the United States has refused to admit print paper upon reasonable terms they will protect Canadian interests by meeting retaliation with retaliation, and will force many of the print paper mills to move to Canada."

This is not borne out by the news that Premier Gouin of Quebec denies any intention on the part of the government of that province to place a duty on raw pulp wood exported to the United States. The Quebec government exercises jurisdiction over immense tracts of timber lands, including those belonging to the crown, and the product of these lands, if the attitude of the Quebec government remains unchanged, may be freely exported to the United States. The exportation of manufactured wood pulp is already prohibited by both Ontario and Quebec, and New Brunswick will in all probability prohibit it also. If the raw material may be imported untaxed by the governments of the provinces the manufacture of paper can proceed in this country, at greater expense, perhaps, than if Canadian manufactured pulp were obtainable, but without being seriously affected.

However, the main point is that, although Canada might be excusable for retaliating in some way, if only to show her dissatisfaction with our methods of dealing with her, she is not likely to disturb commercial relations that are generally pleasant and profitable for this purpose.

Retaliation once begun, there would be no measuring where it might end. It could not fail to be hurtful to both countries, and the strongest safeguard we have against it is to be found in the good sense that prevails on both sides of the border. Canada can afford to wait until our government's method changes. We are patiently looking forward to this ourselves. Nothing that has recently occurred, other than the present danger of a misunderstanding between the two countries, could give greater force to the demand for a tariff commission that will adjust our tariff schedules intelligently and fairly.

LABOR is so scarce in some sections of California that the school children have been granted a "walnut vacation" in order that they may help the owners of walnut ranches gather their crop. Since the youngsters are making big money they prefer the walnut branches, no doubt, to the other branches of study.

THE differences that have arisen over the pole lead to the thought that henceforth when anybody discovers it he should be so well provided with proof that the skeptical will not dare to breathe a word of doubt. A moving picture showing the earth revolving on its pivot might answer the purpose.

WHETHER our explorers attained a sufficiently high latitude in their search for the pole we must leave it for them to tell, but no one doubts that altogether too much latitude has been taken in discussing the subject.

WITH the Hudson-Fulton celebration and two pole-finders at one end of the country and President Taft at the other the pressure felt along the middle section of the nation must be something intense.

As a general thing, the farther politics is kept away from the public schools the better, but there is no denying that the public schools can, and will, make politics worthier of association in time.

THE Indian who was summarily removed from the one-cent piece has reappeared in the Hudson-Fulton postage stamp, only this time he is paddling his own canoe.

THE approach of the popular autumnal excursion season is a reminder that it is during the Indian summer that the ticket scalper gets busiest.

A BANK check for any amount, no matter how small, is all right if the person who draws it is all right.

SYDNEY reports the arrival of Russian immigrants. Slavic contribution to the race stock of the British empire is not novel, though always noteworthy, but the news from Australia is of singular interest. It has reference to Russian families established or sojourning in eastern Siberia and promises an exceptional tide of immigration via Vladivostok, where 100 families are now awaiting the word to join the vanguard. Migration in the Pacific has at times cast deep shadows over the Anglo-Saxon communities that look out upon its expanse, and in its isolation Australasia finds the solution of the problem much harder than the kindred settlements, so that the possibility of a white Australia even has been questioned. For in Australia the only effective safeguard of white civilization is a dense white population. That this population will only to a small degree come from English-speaking sources is manifest from the economic and numerical status of the English-speaking world. That a northern strain is desirable, if not indispensable, is equally clear. Finally, that large contributions by European countries with great and growing interests in the South Pacific are likely to be discouraged by the Australians, because fraught with political complications, is evident from past incidents. These arguments clearly point to Russia as a possible source of Australian immigration and the report from Sydney is therefore a great deal more than a casual news item.

The influx of Russian peasants into Siberia is at the rate of half a million a year, and since the peace of Portsmouth the Russian government has made extraordinary efforts to forestall the influx of Chinese and Japanese into eastern Siberia by colonization at an astonishing rate. Northern Asia has unquestionably the future of the United States and Canada, and the Siberia of penal fame is passing into oblivion. With the degree of prosperity apparently attending the labors of these transplanted Russians it may appear singular that an exodus from Vladivostok should be spoken of as likely. Yet from the fact that the immigrants who have reached Sydney are not individuals but families it may be inferred that there is already a certain surplus in the Pacific provinces, due to temporary crowding, and that the more enterprising element is ready to undertake a second journey, leaving the Russian empire behind.

The Russian influx will undoubtedly accelerate the division of large estates for the purpose of closer settlement—a measure that is included in the program of the present federal government—while the compulsory training that is about to be introduced into the commonwealth will in time turn the Russians into defenders of the British empire.

WE ARE to have a new feature in aviation. At the exhibition of airships to be held at Juvisy, a suburb of Paris, on Oct. 3, a prize will be awarded among the four aeroplanes taking the longest time to make three tours of the aerodrome. The idea is to demonstrate the slowest speed at which an aeroplane can travel and still remain in the air.

THE Half-Moon struck the Clermont. But here was another case in which there was glory enough for two.

Aerial Piers for Airships

A NINTH story has been placed upon a tower that has been raised above the roof of a summer hotel on the Hudson and is intended for an airship pier. It is one of the first, if not the very first, of its kind. There is a strong probability that it will not be the last. In the very necessity of the case, assuming that we are on the threshold of successful air navigation, not only hotels, but public buildings and residences will have to be equipped with landing piers for airships in the future. There will, of course, be public piers as there are now public garages, but the fully-equipped residence and the modern hotel and public building will have to be provided with towers of varying heights and proportions to accommodate aeronauts.

This leads to the thought that the architecture of the future must be somewhat after the order of what is known in New York as the skyline type. Quite naturally, it will develop skyline tendencies beyond anything that New York has dreamed of in its most imaginative moments.

Take, for example, a city with thousands of delicate yet substantial structures resembling the false work for factory chimneys rising for hundreds of feet into the air, higher than the Metropolitan tower in New York, higher than the proposed custom house tower in Boston, higher than the Masonic Temple in Chicago, higher than the Washington or the Bunker Hill monument, higher than the grain elevators and the gas house chimneys—consider, too, that there will be a perfect forest of them—and it is clear that anything we have achieved thus far in the way of skylines must take a back seat.

The mental picture that one forms of all this will not be complete, however, unless the sky above the skyline shall be filled with airships, flying hither and thither—sailing toward the aerial piers from all points of the compass—flying above and below each other, dodging each other, landing, departing, dropping a passenger here or a mail bag there, now shooting almost perpendicularly into the azure, now tunneling a summer cloud, now descending out of the illimitable, as if shot from another planet. Nor will the picture be entirely complete until from some distant point, far at sea, perhaps, we see the elevator shafts and airships illuminated by night, presenting not only a skyline but a swarm of skylights, so to speak, which will make the constellations blush with conscious lack of ability to lend any luster to the scene.

One nine-story aerial pier on the Hudson, we are aware, does not make a skyline such as we have hinted at any more than one swallow makes a summer, but it stands to reason that if we are going to have aerial piers at all skyline architecture will be, in the future, the thing.

"PERFECT civilization will preclude war," says Germany's representative at the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The ten miles of warships that took part in the river pageant must have appeared as a sorry proof of our present state of world-wide savagery.

AUSTRALIA will give \$50,000 to the native of that country who makes the effective aeroplane capable of being used in present-day warfare. "Riches have wings" and the Australian who makes the right kind of wings will have riches.

The south pole of Mars has been discovered by a Chicago professor, but he is discreetly saying very little about it.